THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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FIRST EDITION

DISASTERS.

Fires, Collisions, and Explosions in New York—Conflagration at Hunter's Point—The Loss, $1,000,000—Sinking of a Steamer—Lives Lost.

Yesterday was day of horrors in New York. The exhibit for the twenty-four hours presents the following disasters:—

Terrible Conflagration at Hunter's Point—An Oil Refinery, Vessels, and Dwellings Burned.

About 3 o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out in the extensive oil canning establishment of Devoe & Co., situated on Newtown creek, at Hunter's Point. The works consisted of two yards, each 200 feet long, and gave employment to more than 200 men and boys. The business of the firm, that of canning refined petroleum for export and domestic use, is said to have been the largest in the world. The upper yard, near the bridge, contained the tin-shops and nine large iron tanks, capable of holding 24,000 gallyns of oil. Beside these there were about 4000 barrels of oil and 12,000 cases of oil, each containing 10 gallons, 40 barrels of turpentine in tank, and 200 cases turpentine packed. Also, a steam pump capable of pumping 4500 barrels in ten hours. The lower yard was used for canning refined naphtha, and contained one of Devoe's patent filling machines, supplied from two large iron tanks, of a capacity of 2300 barrels. One of the tanks was nearly filled with refined naphtha. This exploded soon after it caught fire, tearing away the top and doing considerable damage to the glass in the houses in the vicinity. Adjoining this tank was a similar one about one-quarter full of refined petroleum. In addition, there were 7000 cases of refined naphtha of ten gallons each, packed ready for shipment, also 12,000 cans, five gallons each, of naphtha, filled and ready to be packed. There were, moreover, between 200 and 300 tons of coal used by the company's towboat, the greater part of which was burned.

The brig Advance, which had finished loading the evening previous, lay at the upper yard with 600 barrels of refined petroleum and 2000 cases of refined oil on board, each case containing ten gallons. The vessel took fire, was towed to the end of the pier and scuttled. She will probably prove a total loss, together with her cargo. The brig Susan Bergen, lying at the same dock, waiting to secure her cargo, was with great difficulty saved. At the same dock were five lighters and a tank boat, all of which were totally destroyed. One of the lighters, the Caroline, had on board 1200 cases. A tenement house on Flushing street, opposite the yard, was also burned. The dwelling was owned by a Mr. Reed, a keeper on Blackwell's Island, and was occupied by several families, who lost pretty much all their household properties.

Between the yards of Messrs. Devoe was the refinery of the Messrs. Day & Co. This was also totally destroyed. The varnish factory of the Messrs. Mayer & Lowenstine was but slightly injured. J. C. Provost & Co., dealers in coal, lime, and bricks, lose about $5000, principally on coal. The fire, when first discovered, was burning at both ends of the yard, and is thought to have been the work of an incendiary. The total loss will not fall short of $1,000,000. The Greenpoint Fire Department were early at the scene of the conflagration, and remained on duty until a late hour yesterday. So rapidly did the flames progress, that nearly two acres of buildings, barrels, coal-yards, etc., were enveloped in a sheet of flame within twenty minutes of the first alarm; and when the Williamsburg firemen reached the Newtown Creek Bridge the scene was truly appalling. For miles around the flames illumined the firmament; thousands of men, women, and children from Greenpoint and adjacent localities flocked to the south side of the creek, many of them in their night clothes, while the inhabitants of Hunter's Point, Dutch Kills, and Ravenswood assembled on the north side. Flames of great volume danced and skipped like meteors above and around them. Sudden explosions, frequent and terrible, evoked loud cries of alarm. All this continued for hours, the multitude constantly increasing, as well as the fire. Meanwhile the firemen, under Chief Engineer John W. Smith, were working with great determination. By 10 o'clock yesterday they achieved a mastery. The multitude gradually dispersed. But, while the fire was confined to certain limits, it was not subdued. Rivulets of oil in flame ran from Newtown Creek Bridge to the East River, tanks containing thousands of gallons of oil burned defiantly until late in the evening.

When the brig Advance took fire Chief Engineer Smith and five of his men took a position on a pile of bricks and directed a stream of water upon her. They had not been so engaged over five minutes when an explosion occurred on board, and a large iron tank was propelled from the brig and fell in the midst of the party, knocking down the pile and burying the firemen in its ruins. None of them, however, were seriously injured.

It appears that the tugboat but a little while previous to the sad disaster which overtook her so suddenly had entered the slip between piers Nos. 15 and 16 to wait for a tow, and lay with her bow made fast to a spile on the latter pier, and her stern swung across the slip towards pier No. 15. At the time of the explosion the pilot, steward, and deck hand above alluded to were on the deck near the bow of the vessel and in close proximity to the rear end of the boiler, which particular end was the cause of the trouble. It was the lower portion of the rear end of the boiler that was blown out, and as these men were but three or four feet in front and almost immediately over it at the time, they unfortunately received the full force of the shock. The steward was busily engaged in preparing the breakfast, and the pilot and deck-hand were also busily employed in some work near him, when they were, without the slightest warning, suddenly sent whirling through the air and into the water.

The pilot, Thomas Rainey, was blown into the water, and as he was pretty badly stunned and scalded by the explosion, would doubtless have sank to the bottom had not Mr. James Coventry, a 'longshoreman, who witnessed the accident, heroically, and at the risk of his own life, jumped into the water after him, and after some difficulty succeeded in rescuing him from a watery grave. Captain Rainey, who is rather severely scalded about the upper portion of the body, was taken to his home in this city. It is said that he had been in command of the boat but a few days.

Charles Powell, the deck hand, was thrown from the boat on to Pier 16, a distance of about twenty feet, and is badly scalded and bruised about the chest and arms. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital, where his injuries were promptly attended to. He was evidently suffering severe pain—so much so, indeed, that the doctor who attended to him was unable to find out whether or not he had received any internal injury, which, if he has not, will permit him to recover in a very short time.

James Johnson, the steward, escaped with comparatively slight injury. He is burned about the arms and the upper portion of the body, but not dangerously. Johnson was also taken to Bellevue Hospital, where he received medical attendance. The wounded men were conveyed to Bellevue by Officers Ryan and Welch.

James Harrigan, the engineer of the tugboat, had been away from the boiler about two minutes, and when the explosion occurred was standing on the dock. Another deck hand, whose name we could not ascertain, was near the stern of the boat, and likewise escaped uninjured.

The engineer states that when he last examined the boiler, two minutes previous to the explosion, it had a pressure of fifty-five pounds of steam. He further states that they were allowed by the inspector's certificate to carry sixt-pounds, and that the boiler was provided with a "lock valve" which blew off at sixty-two pounds. He attributes the cause of the accident to usage and old age. The boat and boiler were both built in Philadelphia and were about five years old. The pilot house of the tug was blown into the water, but in other respects the boat sustained but very little damage. One thousand dollars will probably put her again in good repair. She is a trifle over sixty-one tons burden, and is owned by Mr. Washington Duckett, of Philadelphia, which city she left about two weeks ago and came to this city to be fitted with new tanks. On Monday she made her first trip down the bay, and yesterday morning had come up from Sandy Hook with a barque in tow, which she had left safely alongside of an adjoining wharf but a little time previous to being incapacitated by the explosion from doing further service.—*N. Y. Herald.*

The Insurance on Property Destroyed.

The insurances of the sufferers by this terrible conflagration are, as far as could be obtained yesterday, as follows:—

The Devoe Manufacturing Company, in the annexed companies:—

United States, Baltimore	$2,500	Williamsburg City	$2,500
Corn Exchange, N.Y.	2,500	Humboldt	6,000
Beekman	2,500	North American, Hartford	2,500
Commercial	2,500	Franklin, Baltimore, Md.	1,750
Mechanics' and Traders	2,500	Narragansett, Providence	2,000
Royal	7,500	Norwich	2,000
Ætna	5,000	Hope, Providence	2,000
Cleveland	2,500	Royal	5,000
Hope	2,500	Lamar	5,000
Baltic	2,500	Providence, Washington	1,000
Lumberman's, Chicago	2,500	Adriatic	2,000
Queens	10,000	Corn Exchange	2,500
Security	7,500	Republic	2,250
State, Pennsylvania	5,000	Liverpool, London	20,000
N. American, Phil.	5,000	Etna, Hartford	2,500
Putnam, Hartford	4,000	International	2,000
Phœnix, Phila.	1,500	Cleveland	2,500
Imperial	5,000	Lumberman's	2,500
Merchants, Hartf'd.	2,500	Mechanics' & Trad's.	2,500
City of Hartford	2,500	Liverpool	10,000
Washington, Balt.	1,750		

TOOLS AND FIXTURES.

Commonwealth	$2500	Etna	$250
Enterprise	2500	Maryland	2500
Lamar	2300	Lumbermans', Chic'o	2500
American	1500	Hope	1000
Albany City	250	Cleveland	2500
Atlantic	2000	Hide and Leather	2000
Mechanics' & Traders'	1000	Home	2500
Monumental, Balt	1000		

BUILDINGS, ETC.

Commercial Mutual Cleveland	$1250	Corn Exchange	$1250
Equitable, Provid'ce	818	Pacific	1000
American, Provid'ce	818	People's, Worcester	2500
Humboldt, New York	4365	American, Provid'ce	1500
Excelsior	1250	Excelsior	2500
Ætna	2250	Adriatic	2500
Buffalo City	1000	Charter Oak	2700
Western, Buffalo	1000	Albany City	2500
Mutual, Buffalo	1000	Home, N. H.	2000
Springfield Fire and Marine	1000	Columbia	1000
Home, New Haven	1000	Albany City	2250
		Commonwealth	1500

STABLE.

Commonwealth	$2100		

The following is that effected on John C. Provost's—

United States, Balt.	$200	Lennox	$2500
Ætna	1000	Security	2500

Messrs. Day & Co. are not at all insured.

Mr. Reed is only partially.

The loss by the Devoe Manufacturing Company will reach a very large sum, not ascertainable for some days.

Explosion of a Philadelphia Tug-Boat, the William Parks, in New York Harbor—Men Blown into the Air—The Injured.

The immediate vicinity of Wall street ferry, about half-past 10 o'clock yesterday morning, was suddenly thrown out of the quiet groove of its peaceful everyday life by the loud report of an explosion, and a moment afterwards the myriad of splinters that were seen flying through the air, and a heavy column of steam that ascended from the tug-boat William Parks, lying at pier No. 15 East river, pointed out the whereabouts of the accident, and told but too plainly that destruction, and perhaps death, were again on the wing. The shock was exceedingly heavy, and caused considerable excitement among those who chanced to be in the neighborhood. There was a great hurry towards the scene of the catastrophe, and in a very few moments a vast crowd had collected, but the noise of escaping steam for a time seemed but to increase the confusion. The accident occurred near the head of pier No. 15, and by it three persons—the pilot, Thomas Rainey; the steward, James Johnson, and deck hand, named Charles Powell—were severely, if not seriously, injured.

Sinking of the Steamship Norwalk.

At about 10 o'clock yesterday morning the old and well-known steamboat Norwalk, which has so long plied between this city and Coney Island, frequently conveying from 500 to 1000 passengers, was sunk in the East river, near Fulton ferry slip, Brooklyn. Providentially the Norwalk had no passengers on board. She was on her way to the wharf to take passengers to the Prospect Park races at the time of the collision which sent her to the bottom. When she was in the middle of the stream a tug, having in charge a low, flat barge, struck her just forward of the wheel-house. The barge went under her guards, and striking the hull, cut through a hole several feet in length. The Norwalk filled rapidly. Her pilot headed her towards the bulkhead, south of Fulton ferry, but when she arrived within about three lengths of it she settled down rapidly and sank. Only three men, the pilot, the engineer, and the fireman, appeared to be on board at the time, and when her fate was seen to be inevitable, they very coolly took refuge in one of the small boats, and escaped, one of them going back, with great *sang froid*, for his overcoat, when she was only a foot or two above water. Tugs and row boats without number put out to her assistance, but there was no occasion for their services. The Norwalk was very old, and probably rotten. How direful might have been the consequences had this accident occurred when hundreds of passengers were on board, we need not say. The sunken vessel was towed to a point near the bulkhead at Fulton ferry, Brooklyn, where she still lies. She is understood to be owned by Messrs. Smith, Lewis & Wilson, and to be uninsured.

An Austrian Ship Run Down—$200,000 Lost.

Between 10 and 11 o'clock yesterday morning, the Liverpool steamer Russia was coming up New York bay under a full head of steam. About five hundred yards ahead of her, and a little to her left, near the Jersey flats, lay anchored the Austrian ship Figlia Maggiore, which arrived from Marseilles on the 24th, with a cargo valued at $200,000, for the flam of Funch, Meincke & Wendt, of this city. When the two ships had come into this relative position, the Russia slipped into an eddy that swept her from her course and made the situation exceedingly critical. The engines were instantly backed, and all was done that could be done under the circumstances to prevent a collision; but their attempts were useless, and the steamer swung around towards the Figlia, moved rapidly down upon her, and struck her on the port side, abaft the forward rigging, with a fearful shock, nearly cutting her in two. The crew of the ship had prepared for the collision, and sprang into their boats, but had barely time to push off before she went down, in eight fathoms of water, submerged to her lower yards. The loss is covered by insurance.

NEW-YORKISMS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, May 26, 1869.

The Hansom cab question has not been dropped yet, and that is a good sign. The incorporators have held a meeting at their rooms, adopted the articles of incorporation, and appointed a committee to open subscription books. The Board of Directors then met, elected a president, vice-presidents, and secretary, and everything promises that the company will proceed to business as sufficient funds can be raised. The subscription books are to be opened immediately at the offices of Mr. Brandon, No. 133 Water street, and of Duncan, Sherman & Co., Nassau street. I think the Hansom cab system will succeed here. The people who ride in passenger cars will ride in them none the less, and the quantity of enforced pedestrians who in vain seek entrance to the Broadway stages will stand a greater chance of accommodation than ever before, now that the supply is about to be considerably lessened by the withdrawal of that large class of gentlemen who bustle down-town at 10 o'clock in the morning and up again between 3 and 4 in the afternoon. The rule which excludes a thirteenth person from a seat in a Broadway stage is very rigorously observed, and there are but few cases in which an infringement of it is sought. It is a tacitly understood one. No printed regulation is posted up; no rule to that effect has ever been recognized by any stage company. But the passengers themselves have found it convenient to maintain it, and the only ones who seek to break it are the Doras and Floras, who rush in where masculines fear to tread. The male creature would no more think of attempting to occupy a seat in a Broadway stage which already accommodates a full dozen than the most superstitious of old maids would dream of making the thirteenth at a Christmas dinner. That thirteenth seat is most positively not for Joe, though Josephine, who travels on her cheek, may occupy it. Therefore I think that the Hansom cabs will be grateful acquisitions to gentlemen who don't care for a few shillings one way or the other, and who smilingly occupy the footboard of an omnibus, when conventionality ordains it, in all sorts of weather.

I have never yet read a sensation novel in which the heroine was a charming kleptomaniac, though, I should imagine, a perfectly irresistible creature might be manufactured out of such material. Such a one was Miss Rebecca Fitch, belonging to a wealthy New York family—young, pretty, and apparently surrounded by everything to make her happy and to keep her innocent. These privileges and restraints, however, could not prevent her from taking what did not belong to her, and though still quite young—not more than twenty, I should think—she has already served out two terms of imprisonment, one in the State Prison and one in the penitentiary. She was up yesterday for the third time, charged with stealing clothing and jewelry from a residence in Fourteenth street. Since she *was* young and pretty, it is a wonder she did not "go down" with "Gunny" Bedford, who, as judge, pronounced a sentence of three years against her in the State Prison. The judge has a luscious taste in youth and beauty, and therefore deserves all the more credit for restraining himself.

The religious and the quiet-loving citizens are much disturbed at the prospect of having their rest and their religion broken in upon next Sabbath by the grand procession which has been talked of in connection with the decoration of soldiers' graves. In Brooklyn the celebration will take place on Saturday, and if cupidity can find the heart to grant the people an unwonted holiday, the propriety of making next Saturday that holiday in this city also would be very deeply felt. As at present contemplated, a great procession is to march to Cypress Hills Cemetery, and organize an impromptu pre-Fourth-of-July affair, in which the blatant mouthings of self-seeking demagogues shall contrast with the voiceless eloquence of the patriot dead.

Although, at its last session, Congress passed a law locating the site of the new Post Office, nothing whatever towards building that Post Office has been done by the commission in whose hands the matter was placed. Nor does the commission so much as vouchsafe a reason for its lethargy, preferring to behave with that gentlemanly reticence and disdain which characterize health inspectors, building inspectors, and creatures of that kind. The only surmise afloat is that Mr. A. T. Stewart does not approve of the site designated by Congress, and thinks his store, some hundred feet above the spot selected in City Hall Park, a much preferable place. In other words, Mr. A. T. Stewart is in want of a job, and thinks he scents one in the new Post Office. He smells a rat, and no wonder, when it is considered that the old Post Office, at the intersection of Nassau and Liberty streets, is nothing more than an immense rat-hole. No market shambles were ever more afflicted with a rush of rats than the old Post Office shanties are. The smell of carrion is round the place, and how the clerks manage to *carry on* their business is more than the new Postmaster can tell. Some portions of the roof keep out the rain no better than an old pent-house would. Fulton Market would answer quite as well for the post official business of New York as this scandalous old building does, and even Mr. Stewart's hankering after a job might be forgiven, and his wholesale store bought up, if only a new Post Office would be the immediate result.

Rather warm weather for murder, but it has come all in a lump this week, greatly to the gratification of local editors to whom it is so much "meat." We have had a murder in Morrisania, in which a man was literally clubbed to death by his neighbor; another murder on Monday night, in the Eleventh ward, in which one bully shot another one through the head, the sequel to a long-cherished enmity; and almost a triple murder on Sunday by a frenzied wretch, who strove first to hammer out the brains of his wife and daughter, and then to shoot himself. It seems as though murder and mercury rise together, and that when the thermometer is at its highest the passions are far above blood-heat too. There is not so much affinity between cool weather and criminality; and is it not true that temptation will always leave you to your own reflections if you give her the cold shoulder?

The readers of the New York *Herald*, if they perused the advertisements of that sheet, will perhaps recollect a small notice which appeared at intervals among the theatrical advertisements to the effect that a "Ladies' Museum of Anatomy" was shortly to be opened. That institution is at last opened. It is situated over the Male Museum of Anatomy, at once a monstrous and a moral exhibition, and is under the proprietorship of a man named Beck. If I should mention all the wonders it contains, it might with some reason be urged that this letter was not precisely the sort of thing to be read aloud in the family circle. The new museum, however, rejoices in a Venus de Medici and an Apollo Belvidere, and is supplied, like a dollar store, with "females only in attendance." The doors are opened from 9 A. M. until 6 P. M., and the institution only needs to be taken in charge by a "Sorosis" or a "Workingwomen's Association" to become the great lever it was intended to be in the elevation of the sex! Whether gentlemen are admitted the handbills do not state, the wording being carefully framed so as to remain ambiguous upon that point.

Mr. Lefingwell is at the Tammany enacting the "gushing" Clorindar in *Cinderella*, but he does not belong to the "Only Leon" order of actors, and his "wench-business" does not take. The Clodoche troupe of French dancers has arrived, four in number, and their grotesque saltatoriness being something altogether new in this country, they will be extremely attractive for a while. Miss Thompson will brook no rival near the throne where she has so long queened it at Niblo's, and consequently Lisa Weber, the best actress and singer in the troupe, will retire with the last performance of the *Forty Thieves*. Victorien Sardou's new play of *Patrie* was produced on Monday night at Fisk's Opera House, after the usual number of postponements. Mr. George H. Clark, one of the pleasantest young actors whom Philadelphia remembers, was the success of the evening. He is what is called an intuitive actor, without culture, and only successful through his inherent aptitude at jumping at the meaning of a part. ALI BABA.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

The Government Indian Commission—How Best to Give the Savages Two Millions—Clerical Changes in the Washington Departments.

Disasters in the South and West—Loss of Life in Mobile—Tragedy in Chicago.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Assembling of the Indian Commission.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, May 26.—The Indian Commission assembled this morning at the Indian Bureau, in company with Commissioner Parker. It is expected they will remain in session several days, and before they adjourn agree upon the mode of operation, in connection with the Secretary of the Interior, for the better government and prosperity of the various Indian tribes. W. F. M. Arny, formerly acting Governer and Indian agent in New Mexico, will appear before the commission to urge the plan heretofore recommended by him, namely, to place all Indian children between the ages of ten and sixteen years in industrial schools on all the reservations.

Clerks Discharged.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

About thirty clerks were to-day discharged from the Pension Office. New appointments will be made to fill the vacancies.

FROM ENGLAND.

The Royal Yacht Club Race—The Start, the Course, and the Sailing—The Winner.

By Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, May 26.—The annual match race of the Royal Yacht Club, which is open, by rule of the members, to vessels of every class of rig, was contested on the 21st instant, attracting much interest among our yachtmen and the lovers of aquatic sports and out-door recreation generally. After the morning preliminaries had been arranged and the contestants brought into line, it was found that the starters were:—The Julia, yawl, of one hundred and nine tons burden; the Cambria, schooner of one hundred and eighty-six tons, with the Fiona, Volante, Muriel, and Sphinx, cutters, ranging from thirty-nine to seventy tons respectively. The course was from Erith to and around the Nore lightship and return to the point of starting after rounding. At the moment of starting the yachts were handled thus:—The Cambria set her balloon jibs and balloon topsails; the Sphinx her balloon foresail, with a large working topsail, the others using their working jibs. The canvas of the Cambria was worked in hauling smartly, yet she was slow in coming round. When off Gravesend Reach the Muriel had the lead, being followed by the Sphinx and Volante, with the Cambria last. At the Lower Hope the Sphinx and Volante had the lead, running in close company. The Muriel had fallen off in consequence of having experienced a head wind, and the Cambria was out of the race. The yachts rounded the flagship with the Fiona first and the Cambria last. On the return the Volante maintained the lead for some time, the Sphinx drawing to the front. The vessels reached the starting point in the following time and order, viz:—The Volante in seven hours and fifty minutes, and the Sphynx in seven hours and forty-eight minutes; the Sphinx, of forty-eight tons, taking the first prize, and the Volante, fifty-nine tons, the second. The Sphinx has thus been victorious on three occasions during the season—in the contests of the Royal London Yacht Club, the new Thames Yacht Club, and the Royal Thames Yacht Club. She is, therefore, considered a dangerous antagonist in any condition of weather. The yachts Guinevre, Pantomime, and Witchcraft have been undergoing a series of trials.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

This Morning's Quotations.

LONDON, May 26—11 A. M.—The Epsom Races, of yesterday, still continue, and all commercial and financial business at the Stock Exchange is almost entirely suspended.

The following quotations are mostly nominal and unchanged:—Consols for money, 93⅞; for account, 93¾; United States 5-20s opened at 79½. The market for stocks is steady; Illinois Central, 95¼; Erie, 19; Atlantic, 25⅛.

FRANKFORT, May 26—11 A. M.—United States 5-20s, 85½; steady.

LIVERPOOL, May 26—11 A. M.—The cotton market opens quiet, with a prospective day's sale of 8000 bales; middling uplands, 11½@11¾d.: Orleans, 11⅝@11¾d.

The shipments of cotton from Bombay to the 22d instant, according to private telegram, are 56,000 bales.

There are no changes in the quotations of the Breadstuffs and Provision markets, and business is very light in consequence of the Epsom Races.

FROM THE SOUTH.

Destructive Fire and Loss of Life.

MOBILE, May 26.—A fire occurred on Commercial street, between St. Michael and St. Louis, last night, by which Childress & Davis, grocery dealers; Foster & Gardner, and F. E. Stallewerck & Bro., commission merchants; Ober & Anderson, feed store; and Baker & Co., forwarding merchants, were burned out. Colonel L. S. Woodruff, one of the most prominent business men, and President of the Board of Trade, lost his life, and two others were seriously injured by the falling walls. The loss is estimated at between $40,000 and $50,000.

FROM NEW YORK.

Military Parade.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NEW YORK, May 26.—The Fourth Brigade of the N. G. S. N. Y., General Aspinwall, commander, will parade this afternoon and pass in review before the Mayor and city authorities in the City Hall Park about 4 P. M.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, May 26.—Stocks strong. Gold, 140⅜. Exchange, 109¾. 5-20s, 1862, 120½; do. 1864, 116½; do. 1865, 118; new, 119¼; do. 1867, 119½; 10-40s, 109; Virginia 6s, 62; Missouri 6s, 89¾; Canton Co., 64½; Cumberland preferred, 30½; New York Central, 193⅜; Reading, 100⅝; Hudson River, 160⅞; Michigan Central, 128; Michigan Southern, 110½; Illinois Central, 146; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 99¾; Cleveland and Toledo, 109¼; Chicago and Rock Island, 127¼; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 158¼.

BALTIMORE, May 26.—Cotton dull and unchanged. Wheat dull and weak; sales of prime Valley red, $1·90; fair to good, $1·30@1·60. Corn firmer; prime white, 86@92; yellow, 88@90c. Oats dull at 68 for light. Rye firm at $1·40@1·45. Mess Pork firm at $32·00. Bacon firm; rib sides, 17c.; clear do., 17½c. shoulders, 14½c. Hams, 19@21c. Lard quiet at 19@19½c. Whisky unchanged.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Accident to a Steamer—Trial of a River Captain

Despatch to Evening Telegraph.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 26.—On Tuesday night the steamer Stonewall, Captain Shaw, en route to St. Louis from Omaha, encountered a gale which damaged the vessel to the extent of several thousand dollars.

Judge Lockland and Colonel Stayland have been engaged as counsel for Captain Donaldson, whose trial will take place next month. The trial of Robert A. Watt for embezzling $8000 has been postponed till October.

Captain Sanford, the deposed supervising inspector of steamboats, leaves here to-day for Washington to lay his case before General Grant.

A large number of citizens left here last night for a pleasure-trip to California.

Fire in Chicago—A Boy Beaten to Death.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

CHICAGO, Ill., May 26.—A disastrous fire occurred in the West Division yesterday, by which several dwellings were destroyed, involving a loss of $12,000. The fire originated in a barn in the rear of No. 93 Aberdeen street, and rapidly communicated to the adjoining buildings. It was caused by boys playing with matches and gunpowder.

A colored boy named James Bates was beaten to death by his father last night. He had committed some childish offenses. The father was arrested.

The Murder of General Murray McConnell.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

JACKSONVILLE, Ill., May 26.—The case of William A. Robinson, indicted for the murder of General Murray McConnell, excites deep interest. A panel of 72 jurors was called yesterday and only five persons obtained. A special venire for 16 jurors was issued for to-day.

Sinking of a Memphis Steamer.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

MEMPHIS, May 26.—The steamer Cora S., from Cincinnati to Arkansas river, with a valuable cargo, sunk yesterday morning at Fletcher's landing, 50 miles above the mouth of the Arkansas river. The boat is a total loss. A portion of the cargo will probably be saved. Both are insured in Cincinnati offices. As far as known no lives were lost.

THE QUAKER CITY.

She is Seized by the United States Authorities for Alleged Violation of the Neutrality Laws.

On information lodged with District-Attorney Pierpont a monition was issued yesterday by Judge Blatchford, of the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York, commanding United States Marshal Barlow to seize forthwith the steamship Quaker City, now known as the Columbia, which had been lying under strict surveillance for about three weeks at the foot of East Twelfth street, E. R., for an alleged violation of the neutrality laws of the United States, and to hold her in custody to await the further orders of the court. The seizure was made by Deputy United States Marshals Turney and Penniman about 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The Government officials decline for the present to give in detail the specific grounds for seizure; but there is little doubt that it has been caused by representations made by the Spanish officials in this country, and that these representations have been of such a nature as to show probable cause that the Columbia was about to depart on a mission in violation of the letter and spirit of our neutrality laws.

The object of the persons who have given the information which has caused the monition to issue for the vessel's seizure is not only to prevent her sailing, but also to procure her condemnation, as a penalty for violating the neutrality laws, the monition being issued in a regular admiralty suit, in which the vessel is duly libelled, and her condemnation sought for the cause mentioned. The next step on the part of the owners of the vessel will probably be an application to have her released on bonds being filed for the full value of the vessel, her equipments and cargo, but this will doubtless be strenuously resisted by the parties libelling the vessel. This case, so far, has many features in common with the celebrated Meteor case. The Meteor, it may be remembered, was seized during the war between Spain and Chili and Peru, having been libelled in this port as she was about to depart, as alleged, to aid these South American republics. After a long litigation, she was condemned by Judge Betts, but this decree was subsequently reversed by Mr. Justice Nelson.—*N. Y. Tribune of to-day.*

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Court of Common Pleas.

THE REGISTRY LAW.

The decision of the Court as to the construction to be placed upon the 27th section of this law is to be announced to-morrow (Thursday) morning, at ten o'clock.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Ludlow.

In the case of Silas Fuller, charged with keeping for sale burning oil with 110 degrees Fahrenheit, before reported, the jury rendered a verdict of not guilty.

Charles D. Bird was put upon trial charged with larceny. The defendant was employed by Etting & Co., No. 143 North Broad street, as book-keeper, and a few months ago his services were dispensed with. The weigh-book and lading-book were missed, and could nowhere be found; but subsequently he called upon the Messrs. Etting and told them he had those books, and unless they would pay him the whole year's salary, which he claimed to be justly due him, he would keep them and by them expose to their insurance company fraud in their insurance account. They refused to pay him, but demanded the return of the books. He failed to send them back, and was therefore arrested upon this charge.

The defense, proving the good character of the defendant, argued that no felonious intent whatever had been shown. The jury rendered a verdict of not guilty.

Supreme Court in Banc.

The following opinion was delivered at Harrisburg by Agnew, J., all the judges being on the bench:—

Septimus Thomas vs. The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. Error to Quarter Sessions of Schuylkill county.

Per curiam—The decision made in this mandamus case two years ago, upon the act of Assembly in question, in this case requires us to affirm this judgment. Judgment affirmed.

The Court rises at Harrisburg to-day, and will resume its sittings in Philadelphia on the 1st of July next.

District Court, No. 1—Judge Thayer.

James H. Graham vs. Peter M. Hendel and Amos Kennedy. An action to recover damages alleged to have been sustained by plaintiff by an overflow of water into his cellar from a pipe laid by defendants for building purposes. Jury out.

District Court, No. 2—Judge Hare.

Ellis vs. Brown. Before reported. Jury out.

A. J. Gallagher vs. B. Wharton Ilins. An action on a promissory note. No defense. Verdict for plaintiff, $918·43.

Maag & Stingel vs. The City of Philadelphia. An action to recover damages against the city for negligence in leaving a large hole open on Front street, near Arch, which resulted in flooding plaintiff's premises with water. On trial.

Court of Common Pleas—Judges Peirce and Brewster.

The list of exceptions to auditor's reports was taken up.

U. S. District Court—Judge Cadwalader.

The United States vs. a horse and wagon, claimed by Charles Donelly. Information for forfeiture on the ground that the property was engaged in the removal of contraband whisky at night. Verdict for the Government.

Bankruptcy cases were then taken up.

—The lady "Postmaster" of Centreville, Indiana, is commended as "both obliging and gentlemanly."

—Nearly 200 babies have entered for the jubilee show in Boston. Only a cat-harmonicum is now lacking.

—Savannah is having a bicycle war. The police drive them from the streets and the Council from the parks.

—A smart Indiana couple, both still under age, have found time to be married, divorced and married again.

—A Norwich clergyman preached an hour and twenty minutes, but kindly had the Doxology sung in the middle.

—An Ohio coroner's jury has been sitting on a suit of old clothes stuffed with straw. The verdict was "not guilty."

FROM THE WEST.

Accident to a Steamer—Trial of a River Captain

Despatch to Evening Telegraph.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 26.—On Tuesday night the steamer Stonewall, Captain Shaw, en route to St. Louis from Omaha, encountered a gale which damaged the vessel to the extent of several thousand dollars.

Judge Lockland and Colonel Stayland have been engaged as counsel for Captain Donaldson, whose trial will take place next month. The trial of Robert A. Watt for embezzling $8000 has been postponed till October.

Captain Sanford, the deposed supervising inspector of steamboats, leaves here to-day for Washington to lay his case before General Grant.

A large number of citizens left here last night for a pleasure-trip to California.

Fire in Chicago—A Boy Beaten to Death.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

CHICAGO, Ill., May 26.—A disastrous fire occurred in the West Division yesterday, by which several dwellings were destroyed, involving a loss of $12,000. The fire originated in a barn in the rear of No. 93 Aberdeen street, and rapidly communicated to the adjoining buildings. It was caused by boys playing with matches and gunpowder.

A colored boy named James Bates was beaten to death by his father last night. He had committed some childish offenses. The father was arrested.

The Murder of General Murray McConnell.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

JACKSONVILLE, Ill., May 26.—The case of William A. Robinson, indicted for the murder of General Murray McConnell, excites deep interest. A panel of 72 jurors was called yesterday and only five persons obtained. A special venire for 16 jurors was issued for to-day.

Sinking of a Memphis Steamer.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

MEMPHIS, May 26.—The steamer Cora S., from Cincinnati to Arkansas river, with a valuable cargo, sunk yesterday morning at Fletcher's landing, 50 miles above the mouth of the Arkansas river. The boat is a total loss. A portion of the cargo will probably be saved. Both are insured in Cincinnati offices. As far as known no lives were lost.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Wednesday, May 26, 1869.

There is a moderate business doing to-day in the local loan market at 5@6 per cent. on Government bonds and at 6@7 per cent. on miscellaneous securities. There is very little really good business paper offering either at the banks or on the street, and makers, in consequence, are readily accommodated on very favorable terms.

The banks are free discounters to regular depositors at 6 per cent., and as they absorb most of the first-class paper at these terms, the outside market is unusually quiet. The effect on the gold and bond markets of the change of policy in relation to the weekly gold rates is, so far, not so marked as was anticipated, gold remaining quite firm, and bonds advancing but slowly. This result is no doubt owing to the efforts of the Wall street speculators, who are interested in a firm gold market.

To-day Governments are quite weak, and below last night's closing quotations. Gold is firm and less excited. The quotations at the opening were 140⅝, and at 11·45 A. M., 140½.

The spirit for speculation in stocks continues unabated, but prices generally were not so strong. State loans were quiet, with sales of the third series at 108¾. City 6s were without material change; sales of the new issues at 102½; and the old at 97¾. The Lehigh Gold Loan closed at 99½.

Reading Railroad was active but not so firm, opening at 50⅜, and closing at 50⅛@50⅜; Pennsylvania Railroad was steady at 58½@58¾; Philadelphia and Erie Railroad at 31½@31¾; Catawissa Railroad preferred at 35½; and Northern Central Railroad at 48. 56⅛ was bid for Lehigh Valley Railroad; 55 for Minehill Railroad; and 35¾ for North Pennsylvania Railroad.

In Canal stocks there was more firmness. Lehigh Navigation sold at 35½@35⅝, b. o.; and Schuylkill Navigation preferred at 19, an advance of ¾.

Nothing was done in Coal shares. 4¾ was bid for New York and Middle; 5¼ for Shamokin; 6 for Big Mountain and ¼ for Feeder Dam.

Bank shares were without essential change. Commercial sold at 58. 235 was offered for North America; 68½ for Corn Exchange; and 32 for Mechanics'.

In Passsnger Railways there were sales of Hestonville at 12¾; and Second and Third at 50.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third Street.

FIRST BOARD.

$13000	Shamokin Bs.	71½	20 sh	Reading RR.	50¼
$5000	Phil & E 7s, b5.	90	100	do.	50⅜
$11000	do.	89¾	800	do. 60d, b.f. 30.	18 50⅜
$5000	Leh gold 1.1s.	99½	100	do.	b10. 50⅜
$1500	Pa 6s, 3 se.	108¾	100	do.	50⅜
$4500	City 6s, New.	1s. 102½	200	do.	1s. b30. 50⅜
$10000	do,	Mon. 102¼	200	do.	b30. 50⅜
$3900	do.	Old. 1s.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

MR. BOUTWELL AND SPECIE PAYMENTS.

From the N. Y. World.

President Grant, in his inaugural address, mentioned an early return to specie payments as one of the foremost objects to be aimed at in the policy of the Government. This may not have been a very sagacious observation, but it was certainly a very correct and sound one. It required no sagacity to make it; it was a mere echo of what had been a thousand times repeated by men of sense and reflection in every part of the country. It is as obviously true as it is that financial health is preferable to financial disease.

Assuming, as a position too evident for controversy, that an early return to a sound currency is desirable, it is natural to ask whether the policy of Secretary Boutwell promises to be conducive to that end. Is the course on which he has entered calculated to render the resumption of specie payments more easy or more difficult? It is clear enough that the Secretary of the Treasury has lost sight of that object entirely; that he is managing as if no such thing was in his present contemplation, or could ever be in the contemplation of Congress.

Of course, we can never return to specie payments without a considerable quantity of specie in the country. The banks cannot safely venture to resume without an amount of specie in their vaults equal to a fourth or a third of their circulation—that is to say, seventy-five or a hundred million dollars in gold. But where are the banks to procure it? Obviously from the Treasury or nowhere. Their preparation for resumption, whenever they do resume, will consist in the substitution of reserves of gold for their present reserves of greenbacks. This exchange can be made only at the Treasury. The greenback reserves are a debt due by the Government to the banks. When the Government is prepared to pay this debt, and not before, the banks can get ready to resume. The preparation will consist in the transfer of seventy-five millions of gold, more or less, from the Treasury to the vaults of the banks. Such a transfer presupposes that the Treasury will be in possession of at least that amount of gold. Mr. Boutwell's policy of emptying the Treasury of its gold must disable it for supplying the banks with the means of resumption. It cannot transfer to them what it does not possess itself.

It is evident that specie payments cannot be resumed by the banks until they have been previously resumed by the Treasury. The Government will probably attempt to keep a large amount of its own notes in circulation after resumption. But it will be indispensable fer it to maintain a gold reserve to support the credit of the notes and fulfil its promise to redeem them on demand. It will need about the same proportion of gold to notes that is requisite for sustaining the circulation of specie-paying banks. But when the Government has parted with all its gold in pursuance of the policy of Secretary Boutwell, it must, by some process, get it back, and even increase the amount, before it will be in a condition to resume. If there is any cheap and intelligible method by which this can be done, is not yet apparent.

Mr. Boutwell seems blind to the fact that the exportation of bonds to meet adverse foreign balances must come to an end, and that he is hastening the end by his purchases. When the exportation of bonds falls off or ceases, one of two consequences must follow; either we must import fewer goods and stop the adverse foreign balances, or we must settle the balances by the exportation of specie. Whichever of the two is done, the Treasury cannot replenish its diminished supply of gold preparatory to resumption. If importations are stopped, the customs revenue will fall off, and the Treasury cannot collect gold enough to pay the interest on the public debt, much less accumulate a surplus for resuming specie payments. If, on the other hand, the imports should continue to be in excess of the exports after bonds are no longer available to discharge the balance, a steady stream of gold must flow out of the country until our supply of gold is exhausted. Mr. Boutwell's contemplated sales will furnish facilities for the large drain and rapid exhaustion. And when the gold is gone, how will the Secretary get it back? Neither he nor anybody can tell. Nobody is able to see how the Treasury is then to be replenished and the banks supplied with a sufficient amount of gold for the early resumption of specie payments.

President Grant, who is responsible for the management of the Treasury by his Secretary, has already forfeited the promise, made in his inaugural, that his administration would aim at the earliest practicable resumption of specie payments. To sell out the gold in the Treasury is a public advertisement that this administration does not intend or expect to restore the currency to soundness; that it does not even look far enough ahead to see that we must cease to export bonds in large quantities; that our small supply of gold will then be sent abroad; that importations must afterwards fall off by lack of means to pay for them; and that the inevitable consequence will be, that the Government cannot collect gold enough to meet the interest on the public debt. This chain of sequences consists of such obvious truisms that it is amazing that a Secretary of the Treasury should ignore or disregard them.

THE NEWS FROM CUBA AND THE NEUTRALITY OF OUR GOVERNMENT.

From the N. Y. Herald.

The war in Cuba gathers intensity and character. There appears to be more formality in the military operations of the patriots, and the reports of Spanish victories come with less frequency and less bombast from Havana. Our special telegram on Monday advised us of the landing of a small expedition near the port of Gibara, and that fighting of a serious character has taken place in the jurisdiction of Cienfuegos and Trinidad, in which the Spaniards do not claim to have obtained their usually asserted triumph, with utter annihilation to their enemy. These are pregnant signs. The expedition reported to have landed is probably one of two which have left this country recently.

The first of these was under the direction of General Jordan, who was chief of staff to General Beauregard during the siege of Charleston, and left here about three weeks ago. It comprised an assorted cargo of munitions of war, with a good proportion of small arms and artillery, and carried something less than two hundred and fifty men. Its destination was Port Padre, on the northern shore of the island, about ten leagues west of Gibara, thirty leagues east of Nuevitas, which is the base of present Spanish operations in the Central Department, and thirty leagues distant from Guaimaro, the present residence of President Cespedes. The other expedition was a small one, organized at Key West by a number of students of the Havana University, and which was ready to leave Nassau on the evening of the 10th instant, on the steamer Salvador. It comprised a small cargo of arms and ammunition, with about one hundred and thirty young Cubans. Whichever of these two expeditions be the one that has landed in Cuba, its material of war will be a welcome supply to the patriot forces.

The reports of serious fighting in the jurisdiction of Cienfuegos and Trinidid are the more remarkable in view of the fact that the Spanish Minister at Washington, a few days since, formally announced to Secretary Fish that the revolution was effectually suppressed in that region, and would soon be extinguished throughout the island. This locality is the extreme western limit of the revolutionary movement to-day, and is contiguous to the Western Department of the island, where the Spaniards claim to have twenty thousand organized, disciplined, and enthusiastic volunteers under arms. Any portion of these who are willing to take the field could be thrown in thirty hours by rail and steamer into Cienfuegos. The fact that a few ill-armed country bands should be able to give the Government trouble in this region, would seem to prove either that they were not as effectually put down as the Spanish officials recently claimed they were, or that the thousands of mad volunteers in Havana are not so ready to take the field as they proclaim themselves to be.

It seems to us, as calm observers of the conflict, that while the proceedings of the Cubans are exhibiting more signs of organization and of operations customary in regular warfare, the efforts of the Spaniards exhibit less vigor and resource than they did at first. In their stress they are placing greater reliance on the action of our Government to deprive the Cubans of the material of war. Thus we see the strange anomaly that, while the Spanish officers are pushing undisturbed the construction of thirty gunboats in our shipyards, the Cabinet at Washington details a United States armed cutter to watch one little steamer in New York harbor, because the Spanish officials suspect that she is preparing to go to Cuba. The ground for this action is the asserted requirements of the neutrality laws.

It will be well if the cold-blooded and cowardly Secretary of the State Department at Washington does not involve the administration of President Grant in a general burst of obloquy from our own people and subject it to the contempt of every Cabinet in the civilized world. The idea that seems to animate him is that the so-called neutrality laws of this country really bind the Government of the United States to an alliance offensive and defensive with Spain to preserve the outrageous tyranny she exercises in Cuba, and that, too, at the very time when the Spanish people have, by a glorious revolution, overthrown it at home. In this policy Secretary Fish goes as far beyond the true policy which should animate the Government, and the true feeling of the people of the United States, as he did when he so timorously stated that he wished to wait and see what England said about Senator Sumner's speech before he wrote the instructions of our new Minister to London.

The neutrality laws, properly interpreted, aim to restrain enthusiasts from getting up expeditions in our midst to introduce war in the peaceful dominions of our neighbors; but when domestic tyranny has forced an entire people to overthrow a despotism and establish a living and free government by the side of the shrinking form of misrule, no past diplomatic courtesies can ever be interpreted by a live or great statesman as obligating him to be false to the true interests of his own country and to the freedom-loving impulses of all mankind. Compared with a Canning, a Cavour, a Bismark, or a Louis Napoleon, Secretary Fish shrinks to the dimensions of a pigmy in the presence of Titans. President Grant owes it to the dignity of this nation and to the reputation and honor of his administration to recognize the true law of our neutrality in this crisis, and to require that a petty and cowardly adherence to an illogical interpretation of forms shall not demean us in our own esteem and in the appreciation of the world by making us the effective ally of a hateful, despised, and waning despotism.

A NEW ECCLESIASTICAL SCHISM.

From the N. Y. Sun.

Close upon the announcement that the Rev. Mr. Tate has been presented for trial in Ohio for nonconformity with the doctrines and worship of the Protestant Episcopal Church, comes a call from Illinois for a general meeting of the "Evangelical Clergy and Laity of the Protestant Episcopal Church" in Chicago next month, to discuss certain vital questions which have been "forced upon our consideration by the situation and perils of our time-honored and beloved communion." In other words, the controversy between High and Low Churchmen, which has been perceptibly increasing in intensity, until the two parties are separated by a wide breech, is about to be brought to a head. The Low Churchmen are to have a convention, in order to put their opinions officially on record, and determine upon some definite plan of action. Hitherto they have acted for the most part individually, but henceforth it is expected they will form a compact and efficient body, prepared to enforce their peculiar views of doctrine, discipline, and ritual, or to secede and organize an independent branch of the Church in the United States.

The call does not state the latter alternative in so many words, but its general drift indicates clearly that the signers are prepared for and indeed anticipate such a result. "No hope of reform," they say, "or release from unwarranted ecclesiastical thraldom can be expected in the future official acts of our General Convention. It would be premature in this call to specify what action ought to be taken by those to whom their Protestant heritage is unspeakably precious, or to debate the questions that are involved in this alarming crisis. Those, however, who imagine that the best course is silence and submission, have little comprehension of the dangers that threaten what is most vital in our Church, and the rapid and insidious growth of error. The leaven is widespread and powerful. To continue inactive is to deliver our Church over to innovations, doctrines, and a policy that are destructive of its Protestant character. Are evangelical churchmen prepared for this?" A project similar to that undoubtedly contemplated by this call was broached previous to the meeting of the General Convention of the Episcopal Church in this city last October, but failed to be put into practical operation. It was said that the seceders could not count upon a sufficient number of bishops to go with them to constitute a valid episcopate. More likely they hesitated to take so decisive a step, and have since braced themselves for the effort.

The call in question is based upon a protest signed by a number of clergymen and laymen of Illinois, "against all teachings, innovations, machinations, and devices that are employed for unprotestanizing this Protestant Episcopal Church, corruping her doctrine, debasing her worship, and overturning her long-established rites, ceremonies, and usages," and also against certain doctrines and teachings embodied in the last Convention sermon of Bishop Whitehouse of Illinois, and in manuals of instruction for candidates for confirmation by the Rev. Drs. Dix and De Koven of this State. The objectionable passages refer principally to the doctrine of Baptismal Regeneration, and of the Real Presence in the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper—points upon which High and Low Churchmen have differed from time immemorial. Dr. De Koven seems also to have incurred the displeasure of the signers of the protest by calling the Virgin Mary the "Bringer-forth of God" and the "Ever Virgin Mary."

It is possible, and many perhaps will think it probable, that the contemplated convention will fail of its object. Be that as it may, the tone and language of both protest and call show that the signers are in no mood for concession or reconciliation, but are going into the contest against the High Churchmen with the determination to make up in energetic action what they lack in numbers. They will make a strong fight, and it will require all the prudence and forbearance of the conservative members of the Church, who constitute the greater part of it, to prevent a rupture. That this should occur at a time when the Episcopalian communion, in both its branches, is unprecedentedly prosperous, is unfortunate. The present aggressive movement of the Evangelicals is also in curious contrast with the efforts making among Presbyterians and Methodists for a reunion of the opposing elements in their respective bodies.

WORK FOR THE WAYS AND MEANS COMMITTEE.

From the N. Y. Times.

The gentlemen of the Ways and Means Committee will not utilize their pleasant summer trip unless they so enlarge the area of their investigation that the commercial and industrial bearings of the tariff shall be considered as well as its mere formal operation. The resolution under which they act authorizes them "to make an examination and revision of Tariff laws and regulations relating to Custom-houses and bonded warehouses." The terms are susceptible of a broad interpretation, and one that may be made to yield some practical good. They cover inquiry into the policy of customs duties not less than into their technical adjustment, and the manner of their enforcement by the officers of the Government; and under this construction Mr. Schenck and his colleagues may profitably take the testimony of merchants and others as to the effect of high duties upon the revenue, upon the interests of trade and the pockets of consumers. The opportunity is a convenient one for revising the statements and opinions which during the session are thrust upon the committee by monopolists and their agents.

The people are not represented in the lobby. The trading classes have neither time nor inclination to visit Washington, to counteract the manœuvres of paid adversaries. The hundred industries which have no need of protection, and which share the common loss produced by the present system, are unfamiliar with the by-ways of the Capitol. All these stay at home, minding their honest business. When, however, Mr. Schenck visits city after city, professedly in search of information, these are the very people to whom he should grant a hearing. He knows the monopolists' version of tariff matters very well. He might ascertain the views of the Customs functionaries without the toil and cost of a long journey. But it is not every day that he comes within reach of those who, of all men, are best qualified to tell the effect of the existing tariff upon the receipts of the Treasury, the welfare of industry, and the condition of the people. In the prosecution of an inquiry thus enlarged, he may expect to hear an almost unanimous condemnation of the present tariff system, and of the policy which singles out certain favored interests for enrichment at the expense of the country. But we must suppose the committee to be really desirous of acquiring information on the subjects of trade and taxation. The ten thousand dollars assigned out of the contingencies fund for the expenses of the journey should be made to yield a reasonable equivalent; and we know of none more reasonable than the accumulation of facts relating to the abuses of taxation, and the wrongs inflicted under the guise of protection. Will Mr. Schenck be good enough to hear what the people have to say?

WAR WITH ENGLAND.

From the N. Y. Times.

General Butler, though no fool himself, evidently thinks the bulk of his countrymen to be such; and this would be a very moderate and charitable judgment on his part did they for a moment listen to his new Alabama claims policy. "The United States," he is inclined to think, "would have more to gain than to lose by a war with England." We cannot say what and how much they would lose, but we can easily see what they would gain—namely, financial ruin. But perhaps General Butler, being a teacher of "repudiation," would reckon any sort of repudiation of Government money obligations to be a "gain."

"Dissatisfaction and dissension," thinks the General, "exist in every part of the British dominions, which need only a little fanning to make a devouring flame." But have we no "dissatisfaction and dissension" in *our* dominions, no smothered embers which adroit fanning may cause to burst into flame? General Butler's opinions regarding the present condition of the South, as one requiring the interposition of "martial law"—a policy he is said to be at this moment urging on the President—would seem to show that *our* people are not so harmonious as they might be. We shall be answered that "a foreign war would unite us again." Why, then, should not a foreign war unite England also, and stop *her* complaints? What is there in this sovereign panacea of war that we alone can get balm from it for national wounds? The truth is that all this kind of reasoning is of the sort which North and South used in 1861, when each was going to give all the bruises and get all the profits of war. It is in this spirit, also, that, while Mr. Chandler tells us "the Michigan veterans alone" could take Canada, General Butler boasts that "the Irish of New England alone" could perform the same operation—just as we were told in 1861 that the "firemen of New York would "put out the rebellion," not even consenting to let their brethren of Philadelphia or Chicago help them. Is it possible that, after so recent and bitter an experience of what bragging comes to, we shall now begin it all over again?

But the most astounding argument in favor of war attributed to General Butler is that it will "stop importations, and do more for the encouragement of our home manufactures than all the legislation that could be framed in a quarter of a century." This is truly a persuasive argument, and must make the "free trade" part of America enthusiastic for war. Such an argument may give fresh vigor to the *Tribune* in supporting its proposition to "take Canada in payment;" but "protection" would be considered a pretty costly luxury, we fancy, should it also mean military protection by monitors and a million men.

"I," says General Butler in coming out with his plan—for the General is nothing if not tactical—"I would make them settle this question in a short time." And how? "In six months or so," he would, in default of settlement, "issue a proclamation of non-intercourse." What would follow?

"Then, deprived of a market for her manufactures, her artisans and shopkeepers, thrown out of employment and out of business, would institute bread riots, and rise in insurrection all over the kingdom. That would settle the Alabama difficulty."

Such is said by our Washington correspondent to be Gen. Butler's plan. The war is "not to cost much"—the chief weapon being "bread riots." And what proportion would "bread riots" bear to the rest of an international war between England and the United States? About as much as did the "slave insurrections," which we used to figure in 1861, to the whole military power called out to maintain or suppress the rebellion.

CONCERNING MASSACRE.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

Early in February the Cuban leader Cespedes addressed the Government of the United States, manifesting, among other things, that in the hope of speedy recognition he had not adopted the policy of reprisals against the constant atrocities of his foe. The Cuban Junta answer the charge that the late decree of murder by Valmaseda was anticipated by one from Cespedes equally merciless. They show indirectly that Cespedes had paused, as he himself said, before determining upon any measure of general retaliation. His proclamation to this effect, of which we published a translation, bears date of the 18th February, and is the one upon which the Spanish agents rest their defense of Valmaseda's bloody decree of April. After recounting the cruelties committed on his captured soldiers, and instancing his own forbearance, Cespedes feels provoked to decree "reprisal against the enemy in its most ample terms; blood for blood; execution for execution; extermination for extermination." These are desperate words, and uttered by a man of will.

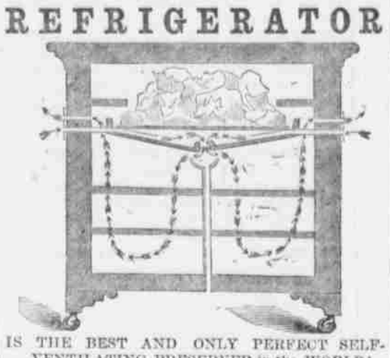
We are inclined to believe the Junta when they say that Count Valmaseda's order was not immediately excited by this decree. With or without a code, he had, in all probability, been previously exercising his talent of assassination in the neighborhoods which he had overawed. Valmaseda is said to possess a fat head and a cruel heart, and, like many other provincial veterans of Spain, is not troubled with piteous scruples. He must have practiced a great deal in the art of killing before he could find in his heart to decree the death of all males over fifteen years of age found absent from home without proper cause, together with the destruction of houses, and something like violence of a suspicious sort to defenseless women. The order of Cespedes following his proclamation is more considerate, since it grants pardon to the Spanish soldier and punishes the native traitor according to circumstances. Cespedes, it here appears, has shrewdly availed himself of what he considers a fierce necessity to direct a deadly threat against such natives as fight in the Spanish ranks. He may have aimed at the mobilized negroes and mulattoes of whom we have lately heard.

The Junta have not referred to the Spanish proclamations of massacre antecedent to the decree of Cespedes, and we shall here endeavor to refresh their and the general memory. The first proclamation of Valmaseda, issued at Vertientes, was a decree of death. On the 18th of October, General Mena, in Puerto Principe, officially directed all insurgents to be shot, and prescribed the same fate to their instigators and concealers. On the 12th of October, at Manzanillo, Colonel Reguera proclaimed that all residents who did not show themselves in forty-eight hours should be shot. On the 17th of October General Ravenet, at Santiago de Cuba, ordered all insurgents to be tried by court-martial and shot. Worse still, at Manzanillo, on the 10th of November, Valmaseda attained the climax of military barbarism and despotism. He ordered that after date insurgents or conspirators, those who will edit, print, or circulate subversive writings or *news*, those who may interrupt or destroy telegraphic communication, and those generally who may aid or abet the enemy, should be shot. We have good reason to suspect that orders such as these were subsequently issued by the Spaniards in other parts of the country. Who doubts that hundreds fell victims to these butcherly and cowardly decrees? General Cespedes has at least the plea in his favor of having been most intensely and savagely provoked to reprisal. That his decree is not an indiscriminate license to slaughter makes it comparatively moderate, but even its moderation must shock a public amused to the spectacle of a war fought out on both sides with all the tragedy of an ineradicable hatred. It is plain that we have not yet begun to realize the savage earnest of the war in Cuba. For the sake of civilization and of the future, we wish that we could successfully plead or protest against its horrors.

REFRIGERATORS.

SCHOOLEY'S NEW PATENT SELF-VENTILATING AMERICAN

REFRIGERATOR



IS THE BEST AND ONLY PERFECT SELF-VENTILATING PRESERVER in the WORLD!

And will keep such articles as Vegetables, Fruits, Meats Game, Fish, Milk, Eggs, etc. etc., longer, drier, and colder, with less ice, than any other Refrigerator now in use.

E. S. FARSON & CO.,

5 5 wsm1m 220 DOCK ST., PHILADELPHIA.

SAVERY'S PATENT

COMBINED DINING-ROOM

Water-Cooler and Refrigerator.

This article has a tank for ice and water, of iron, enameled, arranged in such a manner as to cool an enameled iron chamber, both being covered with an ornamental walnut case; in the chamber, butter, milk, and other provisions can be kept cool and sweet; the ice in the water-tank is not wasted, but supplies at all times cool water for drinking purposes, all being perfectly free from the taste of zinc, or any other substance that can in any way be detrimental to health; and as this article is intended for the dining-room, its superintendence is easy and convenient, and it cannot fail to recommend itself to all housekeepers as a useful as well as an ornamental piece of furniture. Nos. 3 and 4 are set on legs and answer the purposes of side tables in dining-rooms.

We manufacture four sizes:—Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4—holding respectively 2, 4, 6, and 8 gallons. No. 1 is small, and is suitable only for very small families, or for milk and butter. No. 4 for large families, boarding-houses, etc. Nos. 2 and 3 are intermediate sizes.

They can be had of any responsible furnishing store, or of the manufacturers,

SAVERY & CO.,
Nos. 614 and 616 MARKET Street,
AND
Corner South FRONT and REED Streets,
Philadelphia.

5 10 1m

HOSIERY GOODS.

J. WILLIAM HOFMANN,

No. 9 N. EIGHTH Street, Philadelphia,

Dealer in Hosiery Goods,

Offers for sale a large assortment of Hosiery, for Ladies', Gents', an Children's wear; Socks, three-quarter Socks, and Long Hose, of English and German manufacture.

UNDERWEAR

Of Cartwright & Warner's manufacture, acknowledged to be the best imported.

Also, the Norfolk and New Brunswick, acknowledged to be the best of American Goods.

These Goods in all sizes, for 4 7 wsly

Spring and Summer Wear.

DRUGS, PAINTS, ETC.

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.,

N. E Corner FOURTH and RACE Sts.

PHILADELPHIA.

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

Importers and Manufacturers of

White Lead and Colored Paints, Putty Varnishes, Etc.

AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED

FRENCH ZINC PAINTS.

Dealers and consumers supplied at lowest prices for cash. 12 4\$

WINES.

HER MAJESTY CHAMPAGNE.

DUNTON & LUSSON,

215 SOUTH FRONT ST.

THE ATTENTION OF THE TRADE IS solicited to the following very Choice Wines, &c., for sale by

DUNTON & LUSSON,

215 SOUTH FRONT STREET.

CHAMPAGNES.—Agents for Her Majesty, Duc de Montebello, Carte Bleue, Carte Blanche, and Chas. Farre's Grand Vin Eugenie and Vin Imperial, M. Kleeman & Co., of Mayence, Sparkling Moselle and RHINE WINES.

MADEIRAS.—Old Island, South Side Reserve.

SHERRIES.—F. Rudolphe, Amontillado, Topaz, Vallette. Pale and Golden Bar, Crown, &c.

PORTS.—Vinho Velho Real, Vallette and Crown.

CLARETS.—Promis Ainé & Cie., Montferrand and Bordeaux, Clarets and Sauterne Wines.

GIN.—"Meder Swan."

BRANDIES.—Hennessey, Otard, Dupuy & Co.'s various vintages. 4 6

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED would call the attention of the public to his NEW GOLDEN EAGLE FURNACE.

This is an entirely new heater. It is so constructed as to once commend itself to general favor, being a combination of wrought and cast iron. It is very simple in its construction, and is perfectly air-tight; self-cleaning, having no pipes or drums to be taken out and cleaned. It is so arranged with upright flues as to produce a larger amount of heat from the same weight of coal than any furnace now in use. The hygrometric condition of the air as produced by my new arrangement of evaporation will at once demonstrate that it is the only Hot Air Furnace that will produce a perfectly healthy atmosphere.

Those in want of a complete Heating Apparatus would do well to call and examine the Golden Eagle.

CHARLES WILLIAMS,
Nos. 1132 and 1134 MARKET Street,
Philadelphia.

A large assortment of Cooking Ranges, Fire-Board Stoves, Low Down Grates, Ventilators, etc., always on hand.

N. B.—Jobbing of all kinds promptly done. 5 10\$

THOMSON'S LONDON KITCHENER or EUROPEAN RANGE, for families, hotels, or public institutions, in TWENTY DIFFERENT SIZES. Also, Philadelphia Ranges, Hot-Air Furnaces, Portable Heaters, Low-down Grates, Fireboard Stoves, Bath Boilers, Stew-hole Plates, Boilers, Cooking Stoves, etc., wholesale and retail, by the manufacturers,

SHARPE & THOMSON,
No. 209 N. SECOND Street.

11 25wfm6m

DR. KINKELIN CAN BE CONSULTED ON all diseases of a certain speciality. Office hours, 8 to 8. No. 30 S. ELEVENTH Street. 5 6

INSURANCE.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY. Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.

Office, S. E. corner of THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.

MARINE INSURANCES

On Vessels, Cargo, and Freight to all parts of the world.

INLAND INSURANCES

On goods by river, canal, lake and land carriage to all parts of the Union.

FIRE INSURANCES

On Merchandise generally; on Stores, Dwellings, Houses, Etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, November 1, 1868.

$230,000	United States Five Per Cent. Loan, 10-40s	$238,500·00
120,000	United States Six Per Cent. Loan, 1881	136,800·00
50,000	United States Six Per Cent. Loan (for Pacific Railroad)	50,000·00
200,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	211,375·00
125,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax)	128,594·00
50,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	51,500·00
20,000	Penn. Rail. First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,300·00
25,000	Penn. Rail. Second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	24,000·00
25,000	Western Penn. Rail. Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds (Penn. Railroad guarantee)	20,625·00
20,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent Loan	21,000·00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	5,031·25
15,000	Germantown Gas Company, principal and Interest guaranteed by City of Philadelphia, 300 shares Stock	15,000·00
10,000	Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 200 shares Stock	11,300·00
5,000	North Pennsylvania Railroad Co., 100 shares Stock	3,500·00
20,000	Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co., 80 Shares Stock	15,000·00
207,900	Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first Liens on City Properties	207,900·00
$1,109,900 Par.	Market value, $1,130,325·25 Cost, $1,093,604·26.	$1,130,325·25
	Real Estate	38,000·00
	Bills receivable for insurance made	322,486·94
	Balances due at agencies, premiums on marine policies, accrued interest, and other debts due the company	40,178·88
	Stock and scrip of sundry corporations, $3156. Estimated value	1,812·00
	Cash in bank	$116,150·08
	Cash in drawer	413·65 116,563·73
		$1,647,367·80

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand,	Edmund A. Souder,
John C. Davis,	Samuel E. Stokes,
James C. Hand,	Henry Sloan,
Theophilus Paulding,	William C. Ludwig,
Joseph H. Seal,	George G. Leiper,
Hugh Craig,	Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,
John R. Penrose,	John D. Taylor,
Jacob P. Jones,	George W. Bernadou,
James Traquair,	William G. Boulton,
Edward Darlington,	Jacob Riegel,
H. Jones Brooke,	Spencer McIlvaine,
James B. McFarland,	D. T. Morgan, Pittsburg,
Edward Lafourcade,	John B. Semple, "
Joshua P. Eyre,	A. B. Berger, "

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.
HENRY BALL, Assistant Secretary. 10 6

1829.—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Franklin Fire Insurance Company

OF PHILADELPHIA.

Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT St.

Assets on Jan. 1, 1869, $2,677,372·13

CAPITAL	$400,000·00
ACCRUED SURPLUS	1,083,528·70
PREMIUMS	1,193,843·43
UNSETTLED CLAIMS, $23,788·12.	INCOME FOR 1869, $360,000.

Losses paid since 1829, over $5,500,000

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms. The Company also issues Policies on Rents of Building of all kinds, Ground Rents, and Mortgages.

DIRECTORS.

Alfred G. Baker,	Alfred Fitler,
Samuel Grant,	Thomas Sparks,
George W. Richards,	William S. Grant,
Isaac Lea,	Thomas S. Ellis,
George Fales,	Gustavus S. Benson.

ALFRED G. BAKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
JAS. W. McALLISTER, Secretary.
THEODORE M. REGER, Assistant Secretary. 3 9

INSURE AT HOME,

IN THE

Penn Mutual Life Insurance

COMPANY.

No. 921 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

ASSETS, $2,000,000.

CHARTERED BY OUR OWN STATE.

MANAGED BY OUR OWN CITIZENS.

LOSSES PROMPTLY PAID.

POLICIES ISSUED ON VARIOUS PLANS.

Applications may be made at the Home Office, and at the Agencies throughout the State. [2 18\$

JAMES TRAQUAIR.....PRESIDENT
SAMUEL E. STOKES.....VICE-PRESIDENT
JOHN W. HORNOR.....A. V. P. and ACTUARY
HORATIO S. STEPHENS.....SECRETARY

ASBURY

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

No. 291 BROADWAY Cor. READE St., New York.

Cash Capital.....$150,000

$135,000 Deposited with the State of New York as Security for Policy Holders.

LEMUEL BANGS, President.
GEORGE ELLIOTT, Vice-President and Secretary.
EMORY McCLINTOCK Actuary.
A. E. M. PURDY, M. D., Medical Examiner.

REFERENCES BY PERMISSION.

Thomas T. Tasker,	John M. Maris,	J. B. Lippincott,
Charles Spencer,	William Divine,	James Long,
John A. Wright,	S. Morris Wain,	James Hunter,
Arthur G. Coffin,	John B. McCreary,	E. H. Worne.

In the character of its Directors, economy of management, reasonableness of rates, PARTNERSHIP PLAN OF DECLARING DIVIDENDS, no restriction in female lives, and absolute non-forfeiture of all policies, and no restriction of travel after the first year, the ASBURY presents a combination of advantages offered by no other company. Policies issued in every form, and a loan of one-third made when desired.

SPECIAL ADVANTAGES OFFERED TO CLERGYMEN.

For all further information, adress

JAMES M. LONGACRE,
Manager for Pennsylvania and Delaware.
Office, No. 302 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.
FORMAN P. HOLLINSHEAD Special Agent. 4 16\$

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.

This Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE, on liberal terms, on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings by deposit of premiums.

The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.

John L. Hodge,	David Lewis,
M. E. Mahony,	Benjamin Etting,
John T. Lewis,	Thomas H. Powers,
William S. Grant,	A. R. McHenry,
Robert W. Leaming,	Edmund Castillon,
D. Clark Wharton,	Samuel Wilcox,
Lawrence Lewis, Jr.,	Lewis C. Norris.

JOHN R. WUCHERER, President.
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary. 4 28\$

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual.

No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,	John Devereux,
Alexander Benson,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robins,	J. Gillingham Fell,
	Daniel Haddock, Jr.

DANIEL SMITH, JR., President.
WM. G. CROWELL, Secretar 3 10\$

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Office S. W. Corner FOURTH and WALNUT Streets.

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.

PERPETUAL AND TERM POLICIES ISSUED.

Cash Capital.....$200,000·00

Cash Assets, May, 1869, OVER HALF A MILLION DOLLARS.

DIRECTORS.

F. Ratchford Starr,	J. Livingston Erringer,
Nalbro Frazier,	James L. Claghorn,
John M. Atwood,	William G. Boulton,
Benjamin T. Tredick,	Charles Wheeler,
George H. Stuart,	Thomas H. Montgomery,
John H. Brown,	James Aertsen.

This Company insures only first-class risks, taking no specially hazardous risks whatever, such as factories, mills, etc.

F. RATCHFORD STARR, President.
THOMAS H. MONTGOMERY, Vice-President.
ALEXANDER W. WISTER, Secretary. 2 6\$

INSURANCE.

OFFICE OF THE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA, No. 232 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.

Incorporated 1794. Charter Perpetual.

Capital, $500,000.

Assets.....$2,320,000

MARINE, INLAND, AND FIRE INSURANCE.

OVER $20,000,000 LOSSES PAID SINCE ITS ORGANIZATION.

DIRECTORS.

Arthur G. Coffin,	Francis R. Cope,
Samuel W. Jones,	Edward H. Trotter,
John A. Brown,	Edward S. Clarke,
Charles Taylor,	T. Charlton Henry,
Ambrose White,	Alfred D. Jessup,
William Welsh,	John P. White,
S. Morris Wain,	Louis C. Madeira,
John Mason,	Charles W. Cushman.
George L. Harrison,	

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Vice-President.
MATTHIAS MARIS, Secretary. 2 1\$

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.

LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1803.

Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds,

$8,000,000 IN GOLD.

PREVOST & HERRING, Agents,

No. 107 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia.

CHAS. M. PREVOST. CHAS. P. HERRING

STRICTLY MUTUAL.

Provident Life and Trust Co.

OF PHILADELPHIA.

OFFICE, No. 111 S. FOURTH STREET.

Organized to promote LIFE INSURANCE among members of the Society of Friends.

Good risks of any class accepted.

Policies issued on approved plans, at the lowest rates.

President, SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY,
Vice-President, WILLIAM C. LONGSTRETH,
Actuary, ROWLAND PARRY.

The advantages offered by this Company are unexcelled. 2 1 27\$

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low pressure Fine Tubular and Cylinder Boilers of the best Pennsylvania Charcoal Iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds. Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions. Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work gua

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—John Halpin, fifty years old, residing in Ellsworth street, above Thirteenth, while walking on the track of the Pennsylvania Railroad, below Gray's Ferry, yesterday, was met by a train, and, being taken up by the cow-catcher, was thrown into the air to the height of ten or fifteen feet. He fell off the track, but was so badly injured that his recovery is hardly possible. He was taken to the Pennsylvania Hospital.

—The Board of Managers of the Philadelphia and New Hope Railroad Company held a meeting on Saturday. It was agreed to push forward the work of procuring subscriptions to the stock of the company. It was reported that 2314 additional shares of stock had been subscribed, amounting in value to $115,700. Public meetings are to be held along the route of the road for the purpose of obtaining subscriptions.

—John Caldwell, twenty-one years old, fell from a scaffold yesterday afternoon and was severely injured. He was taken to his home.

—J. Rennels and H. Jackson, colored men, quarrelled yesterday afternoon, at Market and Water streets, during which wounds of a serious character were inflicted with a knife on Rennels. After perpetrating the act, Jackson made his escape, and Rennels was taken in charge by his friends.

—Mr. Dugan, forty years old, employed at the Baldwin Locomotive Works, was severely cut on the forehead yesterday by a flying piece of iron. He was admitted to the Pennsylvania Hospital.

—David Porter, married, committed suicide last evening at his residence, Twenty-sixth and Brown streets, by cutting his throat with a razor. He was laboring under temporary insanity.

—The forty-fifth anniversary of the American Sunday School Union was celebrated last evening, at the Academy of Music, in the presence of a large number of persons. The exercises were conducted according to the programme as published yesterday.

Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed yesterday at 140¾.

—Harrisburg has a firemen's parade to-day.

—Ended—the Washington tailors' strike.

—General Dyer has been re-assigned to duty.

—Quiet prevailed yesterday at the White House.

—Assistant United States Treasurer Van Dyck has resigned.

—Five accidents occurred yesterday in New York harbor.

—Mr. McColley, United States Consul at Callao, died April 17.

—Charles Starr committed suicide at Tarrytown, N. Y., yesterday.

—Hon. J. S. Black met with a painful accident at Louisville yesterday.

—Major-General Robert Anderson and his family have sailed for Europe.

—John Gilligan beat his wife to death on Monday, near Fortress Monroe.

—Small-pox is raging on board H. B. M. war steamer Chameleon, at Panama.

—The United States gunboat Swatara, from Cadiz, arrived off the Navy Yard last evening.

—General Burnside, yesterday, vacated the gubernatorial chair belonging to "Little Rhody."

—Nothing official has yet been received from General McMahon relative to affairs in Paraguay.

—The Right Worthy Grand Lodge of Good Templars of North America is in session at Oswego.

—It is claimed that the Quaker City, seized yesterday at New York by the United States Marshal, is under British protection.

Foreign Affairs.

VIENNA, May 25.—Mr. Jay, the new American Minister, has arrived here.

FLORENCE, May 25.—The Austrian Consul at Leghorn, while walking with Colonel Grenville, was killed by an assassin, and Colonel Grenville was wounded. The crime is said to have been prompted by motives of private revenge, and that Grenville was the intended victim.

PARIS, May 25—Evening.—The election excitement is very great, and the Boulevards are crowded with people, anxious to hear the result. Further returns announce the election of eight official candidates, three Independent, and two Democrats and two Liberals, in addition to those reported this morning. MM. Raphael Favre, and Doreau are elected.

PARIS, May 25—9 P. M.—Returns from sixty-two more completed elections have been received and show the following results:—Official candidates elected, 48; Independent, 11; Opposition, 3. Ollivier is defeated in Paris, but has been elected for the Department of Var.

MM. David, Grevy, Pereire and Schneider are re-elected. Arago is defeated. It is now considered probable that full returns will show a larger majority for the Government than was anticipated. The feeling on the Bourse at the close of the day was confident and firm.

PARIS, May 25—Midnight.—All the returns received up to this hour show 190 official and 24 opposition members elected. The election in the Fourth district remains undecided.

The *Moniteur* has a report that France and Italy have completed an arrangement for the evacuation of Rome by the French in September.

CORK, May 25.—Parties have been discovered here engaged in secretly drilling with arms at night, and three men have been arrested.

Cyrus W. Field has arrived here to take steamer from Queenstown for New York.

HAVANA, May 25.—The Captain-General has issued a decree ordering the military authorities in eight specified jurisdictions to seize all horses, to prevent their falling into the hands of the rebels. The owners are to be paid for their animals, which are to be used in the Government service.

The steamer Perot arrived at Kingston, Jamaica, on the 15th instant, after landing an expedition at Nipe Bay, east end of Cuba. She will return to New York in a few days. Five Cuban passengers remained on board. The markets generally are dull.

LONDON, May 25.—The *Times*, in an editorial on the French election, says:—The chief cities repudiate the idea of the Empire, and a revival of political activity will result from a verdict which condemns personal government. The restoration of political government may conciliate the existing feeling. By such means only can the Emperor expect to mitigate an opposition which has not yet become anti-dynastic.

General Ripley, formerly of the Confederate army, has passed through bankruptcy. His assets are $37,000, and his liabilities $50,000.

The Reformed Presbyterian Synod.

CEDARVILLE, O., via Xenia, May 25.—In the Reformed Presbyterian Synod, Rev. Mr. Wylie, from the special committee, made a report, acknowledging 58 petitioners of Rev. Dr. Sterritt's Church as the Second Congregation of Philadelphia under the Second Presbytery, to be called the Reformed Presbytery of Philadelphia; also, forming other like petitioners as the First Church of Allegheny. Adopted.

The Committee on Temperance urged the adoption of total abstinence principles.

Rev. Mr. Alfred moved to co-operate with the National Reform movement to secure the recognition of God in the Constitution. Adopted.

Dr. McLeod's resolution about the Saharanpur mission in India was discussed warmly all day, and finally adopted, with Rev. Mr. Woodside's amendment, that the mission had seceded, and was without the jurisdiction of the Synod, but recognizing the converted heathen missionaries, if loyal, as the Saharanpur Presbytery.

FROM RHODE ISLAND.

Meeting of the General Assembly.

PROVIDENCE, May 25.—The Rhode Island General Assembly met to-day at Newport. The Hon. Benjamin T. Eames, of Providence, was elected Speaker of the House, and J. M. Addermann and Charles P. Robinson were elected Clerks. Sumner M. Sherman was elected Clerk of the Senate. The votes for general officers were counted and proclamation made. The new officers will be sworn in this afternoon. Governor Padelford took his seat as presiding officer of the Senate, ex-Governor Burnside retiring.

FROM NEW ORLEANS.

Sale of a Railroad by a United States Marshal.

NEW ORLEANS, May 25.—The sale of the New Orleans, Opelousas and Great Western Railroad took place this morning by virtue of an order from the United States Circuit Court, under the auspices of United States Marshal F. J. Herron. The principal interests represented were the Illinois Central Railroad, Mobile and Chattanooga Railroad, the bondholders of the road, and Charles Morgan. The first bid was $1,000,000, then $1,500,000, and then proceeded to $2,000,000, which was bid by Mr. Paul Blanc in behalf of the bondholders of the road, to which amount he was limited.

C. A. Whitney, representing Charles Morgan, bid $2,050,000, at which price it was knocked down, and $75 000 was immediately paid as a guarantee. Mr. Whitney announced that it was the intention of Mr. Morgan, who himself was present, to immediately set about extending the road to the Sabine. The actual sale occupied only ten minutes.

The Commercial Convention was adjourned over until Wednesday, and the delegates have gone to-day on an inspecting tour to the mouth of the Mississippi.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES.....4 34 | MOON RISES.....8 24
SUN SETS.....7 23 | HIGH WATER.....2 38

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

HENRY WINSOR,
GEORGE N. ALLEN, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.
GEO. MORRISON COATES,

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

FOR AMERICA.

Atalanta	London	New York	May 8
Malta	Liverpool	New York via Bos	May 11
U. Kingdom	Glasgow	New York	May 13
Hibernian	Liverpool	New York	May 13
Virginia	Liverpool	New York	May 14
Britannia	Glasgow	New York	May 14
America	Bremen	New York	May 15
Allemannia	Havre	New York	May 15
Main	Southampton	New York	May 18
Tarifa	Liverpool	New York via Bos	May 18
Tripoli	Liverpool	New York	May 18

FOR EUROPE.

Fulton	New York	Bremen	May 26
Colorado	New York	Liverpool	May 26
Australasian	New York	Liverpool	May 26
Dorian	New York	Glasgow	May 26
Samaria	New York	Liverpool	May 27
Cambria	New York	Glasgow	May 29
City of Antwerp	New York	Liverpool	May 29
St. Laurent	New York	Havre	May 29
C. of N. York	New York	Liverpool	June 1
Russia	New York	Liverpool	June 2
Nebraska	New York	Liverpool	June 2
City of Paris	New York	Liverpool	June 5
C. of Limerick	New York	Antwerp	June 9
C. of Baltimore	New York	Liverpool	June 12
Ville de Paris	New York	Havre	June 12

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

Prometheus	Philada	Charleston	May 27
Cleopatra	New York	Havana	May 27
Columbia	New York	Havana	May 29
Pioneer	Philada	Wilmington	June 1
Tonawanda	Philada	Savannah	June 5

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Aries, Wiley, Boston, H. Winsor & Co.
Steamer E. C. Biddle, McCue, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer Decatur, Webb, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Steamer F. Franklin, Pierson, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Brig Prairie Rose, Low, Cardenas, Warren & Gregg.
Brig Ortolan, Leeman, Cardenas, do.
Brig John Shay, Nickerson, Trinidad, D. S. Stetson & Co.
Brig Isis, Anderson, Boston, Tyler & Co.
Schr M. A. Harmon, Parker, Boston, Westmoreland Coal Co.
Schr A. Palmer, Clark, Greenport, L. I., E. A. Souder & Co.
Schr Margaret Powell, Fenton, Hartford, Captain.
Tugs Hudson, Nichols, and Thos. Jefferson, Allen, for Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamer Bristol, Wallace, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer Black Diamond, Meredith, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer E. N. Fairchild, Trout, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Br. brig Maria Ferguson, Stevens, 12 days from Windsor, N. S., with plaster to C. C. Van Horn.
Br. schr Gertrude, Roberts, 8 days from Eleuthera, with fruit to I. P. Ingraham.
Schr Margaret Powell, Fenton, from Hartford.
Tugs Thomas Jefferson, Allen, and Hudson, Nichols, from Baltimore, with tows of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

HAVRE-DE-GRACE, May 26.—The following boats left for Philadelphia this morning:—
P. G. Fessler, with lumber to Newark.
Sallie, with lumber to Patterson & Lippincott.
Shaw & Morrell, with lumber to Taylor & Betts.
Lizzie, with lumber to Taylor & Betts.
J. M. Campbell, with lumber to Malone & Co.
H. C. Bolinger, with lumber.
Col. Ellinger, with lumber.

Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.

EASTON & McMAHON'S BULLETIN.

NEW YORK OFFICE, May 25.—Seven barges will leave for Philadelphia and Baltimore to-night.

BALTIMORE BRANCH OFFICE, May 25.—The following barges, all coal laden, for Philadelphia, will leave in tow of steamer Wm. Allison, to-night:—Sunshine; Alpha; Chas. Hyde; M. A. Brady; Capt. Conley; Daniel Robinson; Goddess of Liberty; J. N. Westfall; Gen. Butler; American Boy; Chas. Heigate; Thos. Lynch.

Rieson, with coal, for Bridgeton, N. J.

PHILADELPHIA BRANCH OFFICE, May 25.—Barge Harvest Moon, with nails, sailed for Baltimore. L. S. C.

MEMORANDA.

Ship John O. Baker, Spear, for Philadelphia, cleared a Liverpool 11th inst.

Ship Tuscarora, Rowland, from Mobile for Liverpool, was seen 18th inst. lat. 38, long. 69.

Steamship Tonawanda, Jennings, hence, at Savannah yesterday.

Steamtug J. G. Neafie, Mahoney, hence, at Boston 24th instant.

Barque E. A. Kennedy, Hoffses, for Philadelphia, sailed from Liverpool 8th inst.

Brig Lena Thurlow, Corbett, hence, at Key West 14th instant.

Brig Etta M. Tucker, Tucker, sailed from Key West 13th inst., for Cienfuegos.

Brig Samuel Welsh, Darrah, sailed from Marblehead 20th inst., for Cow Bay.

Brig A. F. Larrabee, Carlisle, hence, at Bangor 22d inst.

Schr M. M. Freeman, Howes, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 24th inst.

Schr Anthea Godfrey, from New York for Apalachicola, was off Key West 11th inst.

Schr Addie Ryerson, Houghton, hence, at Portland 23d instant.

Schrs Reading RR. No. 43, and G. A. Tivial, for Philadelphia, sailed from Norwich 22d inst.

Schr F. A. Heath, Williams, hence, at Salem 22d inst.

Schrs T. Sinnickson, Dickinson, hence for Boston, and Willie Martin, Collins, hence for Saco, at Holmes' Hole 22d inst.

Schr Pathway, Haley, from Portsmouth for Philadelphia, sailed from Holmes' Hole 22d inst.

Schr M. J. Fisher, for Philadelphia, sailed from New London 22d inst.

Schrs White Wing, Hall, and J. B. Bleecker, York, hence, at Stonington 22d inst.

Schrs J. P. Cake, Endicott; J. C. Patterson, Corson; and George Fales, Little, for Philadelphia, sailed from Providence 22d inst.

Schr Brandywine, Adams, for Philadelphia, sailed from Newport 22d inst.

Schr W. H. Dennis, Lake, from Fall River for Philadelphia, at Newport 22d inst.

Schr M. A. Tyler, Tyler, at Gardiner 20th inst., from Boston, to load ice for Philadelphia, and sail 21st.

MISCELLANY.

Three schooners have recently loaded at Seaconet with 1100 barrels of scup for the Philadelphia market.

A boat was picked up off Chatham, Cape Cod, on the 24th inst., with the following written upon it:—"Schr J. W. Webster, waterlogged, Cape Cod N. by W. 40 miles." (Schr J. W. Webster, of New Haven, from Philadelphia for Antwerp, was abandoned Nov. 16, 1868, lat. 42, long. 38, as before reported.)

ICE CREAM AND WATER ICE.

THE NEAPOLITAN

ICE CREAM AND WATER ICES.

THE PUREST AND BEST IN THE WORLD.

This celebrated Brick Ice Cream and Water Ice can be carried in a paper to any part of the city, as you would candy. Fifteen or twenty different kinds of them are kept constantly on hand, and ONE HUNDRED DIFFERENT FLAVORS can be made to order for those who desire to have something never before seen in the United States, and superior to any Ice Cream made in Europe.

Principal Depot—No. 1334 WALNUT Street.
Branch Store—No. 1020 SPRING GARDEN Street.
5 14 F. J. ALLEGRETTI.

CURTAINS AND SHADES.

B. J. WILLIAMS & SONS,

NO. 16 NORTH SIXTH STREET,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Venetian Blinds & Window Shades.

Large and fine assortment at low prices.

STORE SHADES made and lettered. [5 11 1m
CORNICES, CORDS, TASSELS, REPAIRING, ETC.

BOARDING.

AT NO. 1121 GIRARD STREET MAY BE obtained furnished and unfurnished rooms for lodging. Board also, if desired. 5 1 6t

RODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag Handles, of beautiful finish. RODGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS, and the celebrated LECOULTRE RAZOR SCISSORS of the finest quality.

Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutlery Ground and Polished, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH Street, below Chestnut.

BLANK BOOKS.

BLANK BOOKS.

The Largest Stock and Greatest Variety
OF
FULL AND HALF-BOUND
BLANK BOOKS,
MEMORANDUM, PASS,
COPY-BOOKS, ETC. ETC.,
To be found in this city, is at the
OLD ESTABLISHED
Blank Book Manufactory
OF
JAS. B. SMITH & CO.,
No. 27 South SEVENTH St.,
5 18 thstu8m PHILADELPHIA.

OFFICE AND SALESROOM, FIRST FLOOR; WAREROOMS, UP STAIRS.

SOFA BED.

HOVER'S PATENT
COMBINATION SOFA BED

is decidedly the best Sofa Bed ever invented. It can be extended from a Sofa into a handsome French Bedstead, with hair spring mattress, in ten seconds of time. It requires no unscrewing or detaching, has no separation between back and seat, no cords to break, and no hinged foot attached to the top of the back to support it when down, which is unsafe and liable to get out of repair. It has the conveniences of a bureau for holding clothing, is easily managed and it is impossible for it to get out of order.

Price about the same as an ordinary sofa.

H. F. HOVER,
OWNER AND SOLE MANUFACTURER,
1 26 tuths6m No 0 South SECOND Street.

DYEING AND PRINTING.

ESTABLISHED 1819.

The New York Dyeing and Printing Establishment,
STATEN ISLAND,

No. 40 North EIGHTH Street (West Side), Philadelphia; No. 98 DUANE Street, and 752 BROADWAY, New York.

This old and well-known Company are prepared, as usual, with the highest degree of skill and the most approved machinery, TO DYE, CLEANSE, and FINISH every variety of LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S GARMENTS, and PIECE GOODS, in their usual superior manner.

GARMENTS CLEANSED WHOLE. [3 11 thstu
NOTE—This is our only office in Philadelphia.

THE PRINCIPAL DEPOT

FOR THE SALE OF

REVENUE STAMPS,

No. 304 CHESNUT STREET.

CENTRAL OFFICES, No. 105 S. FIFTH STREET,

(Two doors below Chesnut street),

AND

No. 432 WALNUT STREET,

(Penn Building),

ESTABLISHED 1862.

The sale of Revenue Stamps is still continued at the Old-Established Agency.

The stock comprises every denomination printed by the Government, and having at all times a large supply, we are enabled to fill and forward (by Mail or Express), all orders immediately upon receipt, a matter of great importance.

United States Notes, National Bank Notes, Drafts on Philadelphia, and Post Office Orders received in payment.

Any information regarding the decisions of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue cheerfully and gratuitously furnished.

Revenue Stamps printed upon Drafts, Checks, Receipts, etc.

The following rates of commission are allowed on Stamps and Stamped Paper:—

On $25 and upwards.....2 per cent.
" 100 " .....3 "
" 500 " .....4 "

Address all orders, etc., to

STAMP AGENCY,

No. 304 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

UNITED STATES POSTAGE STAMPS of all kinds and STAMPED ENVELOPES constantly on hand.

FERTILIZERS.

FOR LAWNS, GARDENS, GREENHOUSES AND FARMS,

BAUGH'S

RAW-BONE SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME will be found a powerful MANURE.

It is prompt in its action; it contains the seeds of no pestiferous weeds, and will produce luxuriant growth of Grass, Flowers, Strawberries, and all Garden Vegetables and Plants.

Dealers supplied by the cargo, direct from the wharf or the manufactory, on liberal terms.

Send your address and procure free "Journal of the Farm."

BAUGH & SONS,
No. 20 S. DELAWARE AVENUE.

This Fertilizer can be had of all Agricultural Dealers in city or country. 3 2 tuthssm

BUY THE BEST.
QUINTON TOMATOES
FULL NATURAL FLAVOR RETAINED.

These canned Tomatoes have already acquired the highest reputation for the solidity and pure natural flavor of the Tomatoes, and large size of the can, making them at once the best goods both for consumers and dealers.

Sold by all Grocers and Market-men.
Factory, Cumberland county, New Jersey.
Agency, No. 45 N. WATER Street, Philada.
5 21 1m QUINTON PACKING COMPANY.

LARZELERE & BUCHEY,

Custom House Brokers and Notaries Public,

No. 405 LIBRARY STREET.

ALL CUSTOM HOUSE BUSINESS TRANSACTED.

PASSPORTS PROCURED.

STEAM PASTE MANUFACTORY, No. 10 FETTER LANE.—Paper-box Makers, Book-binders, Trunk-makers, Paper-hangers, and all who use PASTE, will find this made by Steam, without lumps, more adhesive and far better and cheaper than can be made in the ordinary way 30 1m*

DRY GOODS.

MATERIALS FOR SUITS,
In Stripes and Grey Mixtures.
THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT ON THIS MARKET.
RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,
NO. 727 CHESNUT STREET.

SILKS! SILKS!
In Stripes, Checks and Shots,
IN GREAT VARIETY.
RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,
NO. 727 CHESNUT STREET.

LINEN POPLINETTS,
NEW AND DESIRABLE ARTICLE
At 37½c. per yard.
RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,
No. 727 CHESNUT Street.

JAPANESE SILKS
AND
POPLINETTES,
A FULL ASSORTMENT.
RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,
NO. 727 CHESNUT STREET.

LACE POINTS,
IN NEW AND BEAUTIFUL DESIGNS.
RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,
NO. 727 CHESNUT STREET,
4 9 tfrp PHILADELPHIA.

MILLIKEN'S
LINEN STORE,
No. 828 ARCH STREET.
AND
No. 1128 CHESNUT Street.

NEW SUMMER LINENS.

DRILLS AND DUCKS FOR BOYS' WEAR.
COLORED LINENS' FOR LADIES' TRAVELLING SUITS.
PRINTED SHIRTING LINENS, IN BEAUTIFUL STYLES.
PRICES THE LOWEST. [9 30 wfm

PRICE & WOOD,

N. W. CORNER EIGHTH AND FILBERT.

BLACK SILKS! BLACK SILKS!

Black Gros Grain Silks, $2, $2 25, $2 35, $2 50, $2 75, $3, and $3 50 per yard.
A cheap lot of Japanese Poplins, 25 and 37½ cents per yard.
A cheap lot of French Lawns, 25 cents per yard.
Shirting Percales and Calicoes.

WHITE GOODS! WHITE GOODS!

Piques, Shirred Muslins, Swiss Muslins.
Victoria Lawns, French Organdies.
Soft-finish Cambrics and Nainsooks.
Satin Plaid and Stripe Nainsooks.
Stripe and Plaid Swiss Muslins.
Linen Goods. Linen Goods.
Scotch Diaper and Apron Birdeye.
Table Linens, Napkins, and Towels,
Pillow-case and Sheeting Linens.
Handsome Marseilles Quilts at $4, $4 50, $5, $5 50, $6, $7, $8 up to $12.
Honeycomb and Jacquard Quilts, etc.
Best makes Bleached and Unbleached Muslins.
Tarlatans, for covering purposes.
Bargains in Ladies' and Gents' Hosiery and Gloves.
Ladies' Kid Glove, $1 up.
Jouvin's Kid Gloves, best quality.
Parasols and Sun Umbrellas.
Ladies' and Gents' Linen Handkerchiefs.
Ladies' and Gents' Hemstitch Handkerchiefs.
Ladies' Ruffled Linen Collars and Cuffs.
Gauze Merino Vests, for summer wear. [4 3 sw
Linen Fans, Silk Fans, and Autograph Fans, cheap.

PRICE & WOOD,

N. W. CORNER EIGHTH AND FILBERT.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR CAVALRY HORSES.

DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 25, 1869.

Proposals will be received at this office until 12 M. on WEDNESDAY, June 2, 1869, at which time they will be opened, for the delivery in this city of Sixteen (16) Cavalry Horses, subject to the usual inspection.

The Horses must be of bay color, sound in all respects, well broken, in full flesh and good condition; from fifteen (15) to sixteen (16) hands high; from five (5) to nine (9) years old, and well adapted in every way to cavalry purposes.

Bids will be subject to the action of the Quartermaster-General before being accepted.

The Horses must be delivered within ten (10) days from the date of acceptance of any proposal.

Payment to be made on completion of contract, or as soon thereafter as funds are received for that purpose.

Proposals to be sealed and endorsed "Proposals for Cavalry Horses," and addressed to the undersigned.

STEWART VAN VLIET,
Deputy Quartermaster-General, and Brevet Major-General U. S. Army. 5 25 6t

PIANOS, ETC.

STEINWAY & SONS' GRAND Square and upright Pianos, at BLASIUS BROS.', No. 1006 CHESNUT Street. 8 1 tf

BRADBURY'S PIANOS.—ONE AT White House. Seven First Premiums. Also, Taylor & Farley's Organs. WILLIAM G. FISCHER, No. 1018 ARCH Street. 4 12 2m

CHICKERING
Grand Square and Upright
PIANOS.
DUTTON'S,
11 3tf No. 914 CHESNUT Street.

ALBRECHT,
RIEKES & SCHMIDT,
MANUFACTURERS OF
FIRST-CLASS PIANO-FORTES.
Full guarantee and moderate prices.
3 2 1 WAREROOMS, No. 610 ARCH Street.

CORN EXCHANGE
BAG MANUFACTORY.
JOHN T. BAILEY,
N. E. corner of MARKET and WATER Streets,
Philadelphia,
DEALERS IN BAGS AND BAGGING
Of every description, for
Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone-Dust, Etc.
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand.
2 26 Also WOOL SACKS.

SUMMER RESORTS.

CAMDEN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD.

NOTICE.

THE SUNDAY MAIL TRAIN

Advertised to Run on the 23d Inst.

Has Been Postponed

UNTIL JUNE 6.

D. H. MUNDY,

5 17 AGENT.

SUMMER RESORTS
ON THE LINE OF
PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD AND BRANCHES.

MANSION HOUSE, MOUNT CARBON.
Mrs. Caroline Wunder, Pottsville P. O., Schuylkill county.
TUSCARORA HOTEL.
Mrs. M. L. Miller, Tuscarora P. O., Schuylkill county.
MANSION HOUSE,
W. F. Smith, Mahanoy City P. O., Schuylkill county.
MOUNT CARMEL HOUSE.
Charles Culp, Mount Carmel P. O., Northumberland co.
WHITE HOUSE,
E. A. Moss, Reading P. O.
ANDALUSIA,
Henry Weaver, Reading P. O.
LIVING SPRINGS HOTEL,
Dr. A. Smith, Wernersville P. O., Berks county.
COLD SPRINGS HOTEL, LEBANON COUNTY.
William Lerch, Pine Grove P. O., Schuylkill county.
BOYERTOWN SEMINARY,
F. S. Stauffer, Boyertown P. O., Berks county.
LITIZ SPRINGS,
George F. Greider, Litiz P. O., Lancaster county.
EPHRATA SPRINGS,
John Frederick, Ephrata P. O., Lancaster county.
PEEKIOMEN BRIDGE HOTEL,
David Longaker, Freeland P. O., Montgomery county.
PROSPECT TERRACE,
Dr. James Palmer, Freeland P. O., Montgomery county.
SPRING MILL HEIGHTS,
Jacob H. Breish, Conshohocken P. O., Montgomery co.
DOUTY HOUSE,
Theodore Howell, Shamokin, Northumberland co. [5 4 2mrp

EPHRATA MOUNTAIN SPRINGS,
LANCASTER COUNTY, PA.

This popular and well-known SUMMER RESORT will be opened for the reception of guests on the 15th of June, under the auspices of J. W. FREDERICK, the former proprietor.

The entire establishment has been renovated and refitted with new and elegant furniture. 4 27 2m

ICE COMPANIES.

ICE! ICE! ICE! ICE! ICE!
Ice! Ice! Ice! Ice! Ice! Ice! Ice!

OFFICE OF THE

KNICKERBOCKER ICE CO.,
No. 435 WALNUT St., Philadelphia.

Established 1862. Incorporated 1864.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers and Shippers of

EASTERN ICE.

THOMAS E. CAHILL, President.
E. P. KERSHOW, Vice-President.
A. HUNT, Treasurer.
E. H. CORNELL, Secretary.
T. A. HENDRY, Superintendent.

ICE delivered daily in all parts of the consolidated city West Philadelphia, Mantua, Richmond, Bridesburg, Tioga and Germantown. Prices for families, offices, etc., for 1869:

8 lbs. daily.....60 cents per week.
12 " " .....75 " "
16 " " .....90 " "
20 " " .....$1 05 " "

Large consumers at wholesale prices. Orders sent to the Office, or any of the following Depots, will receive prompt attention:—

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD AND MASTER STREET,
WILLOW STREET WHARF, Delaware Avenue,
RIDGE ROAD AND WILLOW STREET,
TWENTY-SECOND AND HAMILTON STREET,
NINTH STREET AND WASHINGTON AVENUE, and
PINE STREET WHARF, Schuylkill. [5 3 1mrp

Ice! Ice! Ice! Ice! Ice! Ice

HOT OR COLD!

WARM WEATHER! GOOD ICE!!

SUPPLIED BY THE

CARPENTER ICE COMPANY,

No. 717 WILLOW St., Philada.

EASTERN ICE exclusively at market rates.

Large trade supplied on fair terms.

CHAS. L. CARPENTER,
JOHN GLENDENING,
JOS. M. TRUMAN, Jr.,
5 15 1m JOHN R. CARPENTER, } Proprietors.

1115. WM. T. HOPKINS' 1115
LADIES' EMPORIUM.

NO. 1115 CHESNUT STREET (GIRARD ROW).

Largest assortment and Best and Cheapest Goods in the city in all the following lines:—

Manufacturer of Hopkins' Celebrated Champion Hoop Skirts, for Ladies, Misses, and Children, in over four hundred styles, shapes, lengths, and sizes.

Coteil, Satine, and Janes Corsets, in eight different styles, manufactured expressly for our own sales, from $1 50 to $5.

33 different styles of superior fitting French woven Whalebone CORSETS, from $1 to $7.

14 varieties of extra handsome Whalebone Corsets, from 75 cents to $2 50.

Shoulder Braces, Madame Foy's Corset Skirt Supporters, etc.

Mrs. Moody's Patent Self-adjusting Abdominal Corset, highly recommended by physicians, from $3 to $7.

FULL LINES OF LADIES' UNDERGARMENTS.

52 Bartram Fantom's Family Sewing Machines, being gratuitously distributed to our customers for the purpose of getting them introduced. 2 25 3m

FURNITURE, ETC.

FOR

BARGAINS IN FURNITURE

GO TO

RICHMOND & CO.,

No. 45 South SECOND Street,

4 30 1m ABOVE CHESNUT, EAST SIDE.

JOHN F. FOREPAUGH & SON,

Successors to Richmond & Forepaugh,

FURNITURE WAREROOMS

NO. 40 SOUTH SECOND STREET,

5 7 West Side, Philadelphia.

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

MICHAEL MEAGHER & CO.,

No. 223 South SIXTEENTH Street,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

PROVISIONS,
OYSTERS, AND SAND CLAMS,
FOR FAMILY USE
TERRAPINS $16 PER DOZEN. 3 5

CARPENTERS AND BUILDERS.

GEORGE PLOWMAN,

CARPENTER AND BUILDER,

No. 134 DOCK Street, Philadelphia.

DR. F. GIRARD, VETERINARY SURGEON, treats all diseases of horses and cattle, and all surgical operations, with efficient accommodations for horses, at his Infirmary No. 220 MARSHALL Street, above Poplar. 1 16

AMUSEMENTS.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

NOTICE EXTRAORDINARY.

COMPLIMENTARY TESTIMONIAL BENEFIT TO MRS. F. MORDAUNT.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, May 29,
at 2 o'clock.

By permission of Mrs. JOHN DREW, Lessee of the Arch Street Theatre.
THE ARCH STREET THEATRE COMPANY
AND
DODWORTH'S ORCHESTRA
have kindly volunteered their services.

By permission of Messrs. CARNCROSS & DIXEY, Lew Simmons, George Charles, and E. N. Slocum, of
CARNCROSS & DIXEY'S MINSTREL TROUPE,
have volunteered their services, together with a host of other artists, who will appear upon this occasion.

The performance will commence at 2 o'clock with an Overture by Dodworth's Orchestra.
To be followed by a
COMIC BURLESQUE ACT
by the principal members of
CARNCROSS & DIXEY'S TROUPE.
To be followed by the great Burlesque,
ROBERT CRAIG'S BARBE BLEUE.
Characters by Mr. Robert Craig, L. L. James, F. F. Mackay, Mr. Wallis, T. A. Creese, Sam. Hemple; Mesdames Fanny Davenport, Thayer, and Creese.
After which the pleasing Comedietta,
A DAY AFTER THE WEDDING.
Characters by Mr. Barton Hill, Miss Lizzie Price, Mrs. Thayer, Mr. Wallis, and Mr. James, of the Arch Street Theatre Company.
To conclude with the laughable farce of
FAMILY JARS.
Characters by Mrs. F. MORDAUNT, members of the Arch Street *corps dramatique*, Mrs. C. F. Meigs, T. M. Meagher, and other volunteers.
Stage Manager.....Mr. SAM. DUBOIS

Admission, 50 cents; Secured Seats, $1. Family Circle and Amphitheatre, 25 cents. Tickets and secured seats for sale at Trumpler's Music Store, No. 926 Chesnut street; Covert's News Exchange, Continental Hotel; and at the Academy of Music on Monday and every day this week. 5 24 5t

WALNUT ST. THEATRE. BEGINS AT 7¾.
THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, May 26,
Last Night but three of
MR. E. L. DAVENPORT.
MR. E. L. DAVENPORT.
First night of the production of a new romantic sensational Play entitled
HILDA;
HILDA,
OR, THE PEARL OF CHIVALRY,
OR, THE PEARL OF CHIVALRY,
embracing New Scenery, Startling Situations, Effective Tableaux, Thrilling Interest, Original Music.
Henri de Lorraine.....E. L. DAVENPORT
Friday—Benefit of E. L. DAVENPORT.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins quarter to 8 o'clock.
First week of the engagement of
Mr. JOHN COLLINS, Comedian and Vocalist,
WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY EVENINGS,
THE NERVOUS MAN.
McShane, with songs.....JOHN COLLINS
Concluding with the Farce of
TEDDY THE TILER.
Teddy, with songs.....JOHN COLLINS
Friday—Benefit of Mr. COLLINS.
In preparation—BLACK AND WHITE.

CHESNUT STREET RINK.
OPEN FOR VELOCIPEDE RIDING.
Admission, 10c. Riding Tickets, 30 and 50 cents.
TUESDAY NEXT—FANCY DRESS CARNIVAL AND VELOCIPEDE MASQUERADE.

THEATRE COMIQUE, SEVENTH STREET, below Arch. Commences at 8 o'clock.
GREAT HIT OF "CRICKET."
MISS SUSAN GALTON,
the young and gifted prima donna, as
FLORETTE THE CRICKET,
in a new 4-act Opera entitled
FLORETTE THE CRICKET,
the whole Company appearing in the cast.
"CRICKET" MATINEE—SATURDAY.

FOX'S AMERICAN, WALNUT STREET, ABOVE EIGHTH. Open 7:30. Overture, 8 o'clock.
THE THEATRE OF THE WORLD.
PRESENT "JOE EMMETT," THE GREAT DUTCH SONG AND DANCE MAN,
and the return of VENTUROLI.
TWO BALLETS EACH EVENING.
DE ROSA AND THE GREAT CORPS.

CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—
J. E. McDONOUGH.....Manager.
First time in this city,
THE JUDGMENT OF PARIS;
OR,
TAKEN FROM THE GREEK,
with New Scenery, New Music, etc., in which
WALLIS,
ELISE HOLT
BURLESQUE TROUPE APPEAR.
MATINEE ON SATURDAY.
Friday—Benefit of Miss WETHERSBY.

PENNSYLVANIA ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS.—The Forty-sixth Annual Spring Exhibition of Paintings, Sculpture, &c., is now open.
Admission, 25c.; Season Tickets, 50c. [4 26 29t
Open from 9 A. M. to 6½ P. M., and from 7½ to 10 P. M.

VALER'S (LATE MILL

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 26, 1869.

THE ENEMIES OF JUSTICE.

In commenting recently upon the Haggerty case, we remarked that the criminal lawyers of the day are doing nearly as much harm as the criminals. While this assertion will hold good generally throughout the country, it is especially applicable in this city, the legal profession of which has acquired a well-deserved reputation for extraordinary sharpness and acumen. The Philadelphia lawyer of the old school certainly stands in the very front rank of his profession. The course of study prescribed by the rules of our courts, the length of time required to be devoted to the study of the law under the tuition of some member of the bar in good standing and practice, the two years' probation in the lower courts before admission to those of highest resort, have all combined to elevate the standard of the profession in this city. But, despite all this, there has sprung up in our midst, precisely as in other cities, a class of petti-foggers who, by their unenviable record, have tended to bring the whole profession into disrepute. The favorite, indeed the only, resort of these legal tricksters are the Courts of Quarter Sessions and Oyer and Terminer, a monopoly of the business of which they have succeeded in obtaining, to the almost entire exclusion of men of ability, decency, and integrity.

The type of the class in question is about as small a specimen of a member of one of the learned professions as can well be conceived. He is sharp, quick, and unscrupulous, and in this category are comprehended all his virtues, but not all his vices. Of the elementary principles of the law he knows little or nothing. He has turned over the leaves of Blackstone and Purdon, but only to extract therefrom a knowledge of the quibbles and devices by which the ends of justice may be most readily defeated. His mental calibre is apparently too deficient to permit him to grasp the grander elements of the science, his moral instincts are evidently too low to permit him to acquire that dignified mien which is the outward token of culture and refinement. He dresses well, and can well afford to do so; patronizes the barber liberally, and consequently bears upon his shoulders an exquisitely ornamented figure-head; has a free and easy manner, which makes him a graceful lounger when waiting for something to turn up; and withal is gifted with an overwhelming flow of frothy words. When a poor wretch without friends or money is arraigned at the bar, and he is assigned to his defense, he knocks off the case in an off-hand, careless manner, with little attention to its merits, and without any regard for the rights and interests of his involuntary client. But when a notorious desperado, especially one who has figured largely in down-town politics, enters the arena, he expands at once into his fullest proportions. Not a crook or a turn is neglected; not a perjured witness is deserted; not an honest one is permitted to give his testimony in a straightforward and intelligible manner. Every device possible is brought into full play, facts as plain and clear as the noonday sun are contorted and twisted; judge, jury, and prosecutor are browbeaten; and, on general principles, justice is checkmated and rascality reigns supreme.

If this man were subject to twinges of conscience, it might be profitable, both to himself and to the community, to appeal to his better nature, to point out to him the manifest injury he inflicts upon the cause of law and justice by every case which he attempts to argue. If he had not thrown aside all traces of manly pride, it might be worth our while to appeal to that, and to exhort him to nourish something approaching a desire to stand well in the opinion of his fellow-men. If all the instincts of humanity had not been smothered in the greed of gold, it would not be amiss to remind him of his family, to entreat him, for the sake of wife and children, to give some heed to the decencies of life. But, as it is, he is simply an enthusiastic enemy of public justice; an aider and abettor in the evil doings of the most reckless and depraved of criminals; a man whose sole study is the perversion of truth for the sake of filthy lucre. The forms of law and the solemnities of procedure which have been devised for the protection of innocence are, in his eyes, merely the machinery by which he seeks to shield the guilty; the rules of evidence which have been instituted for the elicitation of facts are to him mere appliances for insuring the suppression of truth and the triumph of villainy. In this fashion he revels in his peculiar sphere, and directly, through his influence, the most reckless and daring offenders are suffered to go unwhipt of justice. In New York city, and in every other great centre of population in the the country, he is found; no prominent criminal court is free from his presence, and no large community is exempt from the fatal consequences of his unscrupulous sharpness.

Unfortunately for the cause of law and order, the association of the pettifogger of the criminal court with the occupant of the prisoner's dock brings his name frequently before the public in the newspapers, and ministers directly to his passion for notoriety. If his name could be entirely suppressed from the outside world, he would be known only to a select circle of abandoned law-breakers, which would materially diminish his opportunity for doing mischief. In this view of the case, it becomes a serious question as to whether the respectable journals of this city should not combine to consign the creature under dissection to the comparative obscurity which he so richly merits. Whether this effort be made or not, one thing is certain—the judges of our courts should draw the reins more tightly upon these notorious shysters; should keep them, under all circumstances, within the strict letter of their privileges; should bring them up with a sharp turn whenever they attempt to pervert the ends of justice. Not until a check is put upon their machinations, in some fashion, will it be possible for the community to get rid of the depredations of the class of which Jimmy Haggerty is such an illustrious example.

JUST SO.—It is definitely ascertained, says a cable despatch this morning, that the rumored alliance of France, England, and Spain against [illegible] United States is without any foundation. [illegible] familiar with the state of pub[illegible]ic three countries imagined [illegible]thing in the report save a [illegible]reating a sensation.

IGNORANCE, AS A MATTER "OF COURSE."

THE HON. JOHN P. HALE, our present Minister to Spain, has been under a cloud for some time past, in consequence of a charge preferred against him to the effect that he has taken advantage of his ministerial franchise to engage in the wholesale importation business, without the usual hindrance and expense of customs duties. Mr. Hale, however, has at last been heard from in answer to these charges, and in the letter which he addressed to the New York *Tribune* relieves himself of the burden of apparent guilt, by showing that Mr. Horatio J. Perry, the Secretary of Legation, by whom the charges were preferred, was himself directly engaged in the frauds upon the Spanish revenue, imposing upon the Minister's misplaced confidence to secure his signature to the petitions on the strength of which the merchandise was permitted to pass through the custom houses without the payment of duties.

The prominent part which Minister Hale took in the early anti-slavery agitation, his bold and manly stand upon the broad platform of humanity and freedom, and the sterling service which he rendered the good cause in the days when it was fatal to reputation, and frequently to life, to espouse it, will cause his acquittal to be received with unqualified satisfaction throughout the country. But, in the letter in question, Mr. Hale demonstrates clearly that he never should have left the shores of his native land with a commission as representative to a foreign country in his pocket. He attempts to shield himself from all the consequences resulting from Mr. Perry's smuggling operations upon the plea of ignorance. "When I came to Spain," he says, "*I was of course unacquainted with the people, their laws, manners, customs, and language!*"

Why "of course?" Simply because it has been the custom for our Executive for the time being to send abroad as representatives of the interests and intelligence of this country men whose qualifications for the special service for which they are selected may be summed up in one word—nothing. Indeed, so strictly have we adhered to this diplomatic principle, that Mr. Hale anticipates a rejoinder from his enemies to his plea of ignorance by stating at the outset that his ignorance was a matter "of course." According to the traditions of the service, it was not to be expected that he should know anything about the laws, manners, customs, and language of the people to whom he was accredited, and Mr. Hale was desirous of assuring the world that in his own particular case there had been no infraction upon the established and time-honored rules of our diplomatic service. For the sake of the honor and dignity of the country abroad, and as a guarantee that, whenever our foreign ministers have any business to transact beyond the regular acknowledgment of the receipt of their monthly allowances in gold, there will be on hand a man who is qualified to attend to that business, it is about time for the inauguration of a reform in this matter. What the country imperatively requires is a civil service code. When Congress sees fit to enact it, there will be no repetition of this pitiful plea of ignorance "of course," when one of our most responsible representatives abroad is charged with committing or permitting a violation of good faith which may bring discredit, not only upon our entire diplomatic service, but upon our whole system of government.

INTOXICATED BAIL-GOERS.

ONE of the pleas made in Court yesterday for the release of the man who went bail for Haggerty from his legal responsibilities, was that the bail-goer was so deeply intoxicated at the time he entered the recognizances that he was senseless, and that "it was a disgrace to public justice," on the part of the Alderman, to accept the bond of a man in this condition. The Alderman, on the other hand, denies that the bail-goer exhibited at the time any signs of intoxication, alleging that his language was "coherent and reasonable," that he stood firmly on his legs, and that his hand did not tremble when he put his mark on the document that is now causing him so much trouble. The testimony on this point is conflicting, the friends of the bail-goer declaring that he was "far advanced in liquor" on the morning of the day "when he went bail," and "very drunk in the evening."

The legal contest over this topic affords another illustration of the ingenuity displayed in securing the immunity of rogues from punishment. Nearly all the trained professional criminals who are dangerous to the community can secure bail in all bailable cases. They can obtain, by the aid of professional bail-goers, for a consideration, personal liberty after their first arrest, and then either run away or tamper with the witnesses for the prosecution. If to the opportunities bail-goers now enjoy for escaping liability through neglect or inattention, the additional chance is offered of making a plea of intoxication valid, bail-going will become a more profitable pursuit than ever, and all cunning rogues can set justice completely at defiance. While the present system of selecting aldermen remains unchanged, some official of that grade will be found willing to accept the bond of bail-goers sufficiently under the influence of liquor to enable their friends to swear that they were very drunk. There are few things on which human testimony is more conflicting than this, as no uniform standard of judgment in regard to sobriety prevails, and there is wide room for the play of the imagination, or for stretching a point to serve a friend. If the rule is once established that a bail-goer can escape responsibility by a plea of intoxication, the bondsmen of the rogues will take good care henceforth to be barely sober enough to pass inspection at the aldermen's offices, and to have witnesses ready to prove that immediately before and after this event they were insensible. The increased immunity of the bail-goers would necessarily be accompanied by the increased immunity of criminals from punishment, and a new license would thus be given to the trained foes of society.

ST. THOMAS, although it has received so many hard blows, and sustained so many rough shocks, dies hard. The Washington journal through whose columns the Hon. Robert J. Walker fulminated his eulogies of the Alaska icebergs, has commenced the publication of a series of insufferably long arguments in favor of the ratification of the purchase treaty. The coincidence is certainly a little singular, and there can be no doubt that the great lobbyist has secured another handsome retainer. His Majesty King Christian has perhaps heard of the qualifications of ex-Secretary Walker in this particular line, and concluded to lay out a hundred thousand dollars or so, in hope of getting the seven millions into his empty treasury in the course of time.

THE FRENCH ELECTIONS.

THE elections for members of the Corps Legislatif of France, which commenced on Sunday, were completed yesterday. In a large number of districts where there were more than two candidates, a majority of the votes cast being required, there was no result, and supplementary elections will be held on Sunday next to fill these vacant positions. The reports received in Paris up to the hour of midnight showed the election of 196 official or Government candidates, and of 26 who affiliate with the different branches of the opposition. The Corps Legislatif which was recently dissolved by the limitation of law was composed of 376 members, so that 154 districts are yet to be heard from. The opposition in the late body numbered 45 men in its ranks, and it was anticipated that it would be greatly increased; but the returns would seem to indicate that it has been diminished instead. The strongholds of the opposition are the great cities, and as the result in most of these has been ascertained, there is but slight hope that the 26 members of the opposition already announced as elected will receive many additions to their ranks.

Although the result of the elections is so flattering to the Imperial Government, it affords no indication of the true sentiments of the people. In Paris, Lyons, and Marseilles, where the opponents of the empire are emboldened, by the concentration of numbers, to make a decided stand, nearly all the official candidates have been repudiated. But in the country districts the Napoleonic dynasty has been equally triumphant, overawing the minority by all those appliances of power which Louis Napoleon has learned to use to such good advantage. While the opposition may not have increased, it has not been deprived of its boldest and most aggressive leaders. Many of these, in order to make assurance doubly sure, presented themselves as candidates in two districts, and if defeated in one, will probably secure an election in the other. The general result of the contest at the polls will, of course, be contorted by the Imperialists into an almost unanimous endorsement of the present ruler and his policy; but, as has already been said, it cannot be regarded as a fair expression of the sentiments of the masses of the people. What the anti-Imperialists lack is an opportunity. The Emperor, while taking every precaution to cement his personal and family power, and to ensure the perpetuation of his dynasty, is perhaps the best ruler that has held the reins of government in France since the days of his illustrious uncle. He has given to the country a safe and stable Government, and to the people all that social and moral license which compensates them in great measure for the deprivation of personal freedom in political affairs. In addition to this, the organized opposition is cut up into three or four rival factions, each of which is more bitter in its hostility to all the others than in its opposition to the present Imperial regime. The old-fashioned Legitimist, who fondly hopes to witness the restoration of the house of Bourbon, regards the Napoleonic rule with kindlier feelings than the visionary republic, because it is based on the principle of absolutism to which the Bourbons clung so tenaciously. The Orleanist cannot forget that it was the republic, and not the empire, that supplanted the throne of Louis Philippe. The out-and-out Republican does not conceal from himself the fact that the empire is infinitely better than either the Bourbon or the Orleanist kingdom. Not until all these factions are united by a more aggressive and oppressive policy than Louis Napoleon has as yet seen fit to adopt, will the present Emperor have cause to contemplate the possibility of dethronement. And the chances are ten to one that, in the present state of affairs in France, the fall of the empire would be followed by an indefinite reign of anarchy.

WHILE the English journals are bitterly denouncing Senator Sumner's speech on the Alabama claims, and while they are endeavoring to create a public sentiment adverse to this country, they are at the same time heartily eulogizing the free-trade agitation in the United States, and giving utterance to their fervent wishes for its success. John Bull is never so well pleased as when he is withholding the just dues of distant nations with one hand, and stripping them of their wealth with the other. It is a settled point of his creed that the world was made chiefly for the benefit of the governing classes of Great Britain, and that its affairs should be so ordered as to contribute in the largest degree to the increase of their wealth and power. Nothing would suit the governing Englishman better than to secure our tame acquiescence in his denial of our claim for reparation for the most deadly injuries, accompanied by the admission of British manufactures on terms that would destroy our own diversified industry. The *Pall Mall Gazette*, in a recent article discussing free trade in the United States, confesses that the abolition of protective duties on manufactured goods means "the closing of American factories," and that the "result of the depreciation of American industry is to fill the pockets of the foreigner." It kindly argues, however, that it is our true interest to submit to these inflictions, on account of the loss we suffer in our efforts to naturalize "exotic forms of labor." But we agree entirely with its conclusion that the people are scarcely prepared to surrender a manifest advantage for the benefit of a grasping foreign rival, merely on account of the promulgation of a theory which is not well founded in fact, and which is a modern product of British selfishness.

PLATITUDINARIANISM IN ART.—As we remarked yesterday, the New York Academy of Design is in the same kind of trouble as the institution which professes to represent art culture in Philadelphia. The New York *World* thus comments upon the article which we published a few days ago on the subject of "Art Education":—

"Who that had a soul would be an academy? The Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts has, like our own similar institution, come to much grief. It is called a 'stumbling block and rock of offense,' and is said to have fallen a victim to its own respectability—which is, to be sure, a lamentable fate. It was Knickerbockerism in art that caused our academy to come under severe censure; and Knickerbockerism and respectability are much the same thing, and are equally 'ojus,' having alike a strong tendency to platitudinarianism."

CRIME.

A Young Woman Strangled in Chicago—The Body Found in a Kneeling Posture.

The Chicago *Tribune* of Monday morning last prints the following particulars of an awful crime:—

A startling discovery was made by some residents of the North Division, about dusk on Saturday night. There is but little doubt that another terrible crime has been added to the long list perpetrated in and about this city, and from present indications this will prove one of the most mysterious ever committed in this vicinity. The following are the particulars so far as they have been revealed:—

About dark on Saturday night, while three residents of the North Division, named Joseph Freeman, George Pheiffer and John Lightbody, were passing along the bank of the North Branch, about half a mile north of the city limits, they discovered the body of a woman, lying in a very peculiar position, on a little island, known as No. 3, located in the town of Lake View, just above "Snow's Tavern." Fording the narrow strip of water that divided them from the object of their curiosity, they stepped upon the island, and discovered the body to be that of a well-dressed young woman, about twenty years of age. The position in which they found her was a very peculiar one. She was on her knees, with her head resting on her hands, on the ground. About her neck was a strap of leather, buckled so tight that it made a deep incision into her flesh, and her face was much discolored. Her clothing was thoroughly saturated with water, which would seem to indicate that she had either waded or been dragged through the river to the island.

The deceased was a girl of rather prepossessing appearance, and, to judge by her face, a Norwegian by birth. She was dressed in a white straw hat, with blue ribbons; a figured woollen shawl, a black cloth jacket, checkered black and white dress, a red knitted undergarment, red and black striped stockings, a pair of shoes with straps and buttons. The straps are lettered "B. Cordosa" and "Kiobenhavn." In her pockets were found a pair of gold car-rings, a pair of steel spectacles in cases, and a needle-case. Her fingers were ornamented with two gold rings, one marked "E. M. L.," and the other "P. M. M. A." Our reporter did not see the rings himself, and from another source is informed that the rings are marked "C. M. W." and "M. W.," and it is stated that her underclothing is marked "M. W." likewise. In her pocket-book was found a $1 greenback, and in a piece of paper, tied up in her clothing, seventy-five cents in fractional currency. From these discoveries, it is evident that murder for the sake of perpetrating a robbery was not the cause of her death. Whether any violation of her person was committed the post mortem examination to-day will probably demonstrate. That a murder by strangulation was committed, however, there is little room for doubt. It is to be hoped that the mystery will be fully cleared.

A Maryland Mystery.

The *True Marylander* of the 18th inst. says:—"Early in March a young negro man about twenty years old, who had been working for Mr. Newell Reid, disappeared, and sundry rumors prevailed of his having suffered a violent death, which proved to be a "three-black-crow" story. On Tuesday last the remains of this man were found in the woods of Mr. Weslew Pusey, in Stewart's neck, about 100 yards from the fence, about 30 yards from the road, and 200 yards from the house of John Anderson, the negro man with whom said boy had lived. Nothing but portions of the bones were found and clothes which were identified as belonging to the boy, and being the clothes he wore when he worked for Mr. Reid. They were much torn by the hogs, which had also crushed many of the bones. The negro man with whom he lived said he left the house without coat, hat, or shoes. The clothes found verify the statement. No clue to the mystery."

Kleptomania in Wilmington, Aware—A Young Lady Accused

The Wilmington *Gazette* says:—

For several months past Mr. Philip Combs, baker, No. 202 East Second street, has missed money from the drawer in his store, and notwithstanding his efforts to detect the guilty party, the thing remained a mystery until a few days since. It appears that a young married lady, respectably connected, was in the habit of visiting the store frequently, being on the most intimate terms with the lady clerk. She was often left in the store alone while the young lady was attending to business in another part of the establishment. The money still continued to disappear, and finally Mr. Combs mentioned the matter to his clerk, who declared most positively that she knew nothing about it, that she also had missed the money, but supposed that either he or his wife had taken it. She was then asked if she suspicioned any one, to which she replied in the negative. Mr. Combs, in order to detect the thief, bored a gimlet hole through the back door of the store, and told his young lady when her visitor again made her appearance to leave the store on pretense of business, and he would watch through the small hole in the door. The lady came as usual, and shortly afterwards the clerk left the store as requested. But a short time elapsed before the eye at the gimlet hole saw her ladyship approach the drawer, open it, extract therefrom some money, close the drawer and pocket the funds. Mr. Combs then gave the signal for the young lady to return to the store, and he went out at the side door and through the alley to the street and met the lady at his store door as she was leaving. He told her what he had seen, which greatly alarmed her, and she promised to return the whole amount of money she had taken if he would hush the matter up. We learn that Mr. Combs has recovered about $300 of the money. We suppress the lady's name on account of her relatives, who are highly respected.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

FOR THE SUMMER.—TO PREVENT sunburn and all discolorations and irritations of the skin, bites of mosquitoes or other insects, use Wright's Alconated Glycerine Tablet. It is deliciously fragrant, transparent, and has no equal as a toilet soap. For sale by druggists generally. R. & G. A. WRIGHT, No. 824 CHESNUT Street. 2 4§

U. S. OFFICE OF ARTIFICIAL LIMBS.—An appropriation ($50,000) having been made by Congress for purchasing
ARTIFICIAL LIMBS FOR OFFICERS
of the United States Army and Navy mutilated in the service, applications may now be made, in person or by letter, by officers entitled to the benefit of the act, and who desire the best Artificial Limbs, to
Dr. B. FRANK PALMER, Surgeon Artist,
No. 1609 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia,
No. 678 BROADWAY, New York,
No. 81 GREEN Street, Boston.
Offices for Supplying Army and Navy Officers. 5 12§

NOTICE—INTERNAL REVENUE.—ON and after June 1, 1869, the Office of Collector of Internal Revenue of the First Collection District will be removed from No. 247 S. THIRD Street to No. 327 CHESNUT Street, second story, front room.
W. H. BARNES,
5 26 wfs3t Collector First District, Penn.

CONCERT HALL,
Nos. 1217, 1219 and 1221 CHESNUT Street.
LAST THREE LECTURES OF THE SEASON.
PROF. JAMES McCLINTOCK, M. D.,
Will Lecture at Concert Hall
ON MONDAY AND TUESDAY EVENINGS,
TO LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,
ON ANATOMY, PHYSIOLOGY, ETC.
ON WEDNESDAY EVENING,
FOR GENTLEMEN ONLY.
Subject—"Exposition of Peculiar Functions and Diseases."
The Models, Manikins, and other Preparations are from the celebrated Azoux, of Paris.
Single tickets, 50 cents, or two for 75 cents.
To be had at C. W. A. TRUMPLER'S, No. 926 Chesnut street, and at the Hall. 5 24 3t

ST. JOHN'S ORPHAN ASYLUM.—THE ANNUAL MAY FESTIVAL
IN AID OF THE
ORPHAN BOYS OF ST. JOHN'S ASYLUM
WILL BE GIVEN
ON THE FEAST OF CORPUS CHRISTI,
THURSDAY, MAY 27, 1869,
on the grounds of the new Seminary of St. Charles Borromeo, Overbrook Station, on the Pennsylvania Railroad.
The grand and beautiful buildings of the new Seminary will be open for the inspection of visitors during the day.
"La Salle Band," of the Christian Brothers' College, and Marshall's Zouave Brass and String Band will be in attendance.
Special trains will leave the Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, Thirty-first and Market streets, West Philadelphia, for Overbrook, at 7:30, 8:30, 9:25, 10:25, and 11:10 A. M., and 1:05, 2:25, 3, and 3:50 P. M. Returning at 3:13, 5:40, 6:30, and 6:53 P. M.
Tickets (including railroad fare and admission to the festival grounds), 50 cents. Children, 25 cents. May be obtained at any of the Churches, Catholic Book Stores, and of the members of St. Vincent de Paul's Society. 1t*

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
MISS ANNA E. DICKINSON,
HER FIRST LECTURE ON WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE,
ON MONDAY EVENING, MAY 31,
TITLE—NOTHING UNREASONABLE,
HER LAST APPEARANCE PRIOR TO HER DEPARTURE FOR CALIFORNIA.
RESERVED SEATS, FIFTY CENTS;
GENERAL ADMISSION, TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.
The sale of reserved seats will commence on Friday morning, 28th instant, at 9 o'clock, at Gould's Piano Rooms, No. 923 Chesnut street.
SPECIAL.
To avoid a repetition of the unnecessary delay and unpleasant overcrowding at the door experienced on the occasion of her last lecture in this city, arrangements have been made to throw open to the public both the main doors. 5 25 tf

JAMES M. SCOVEL,
LAWYER,
CAMDEN, N. J.
COLLECTIONS MADE ANYWHERE IN NEW JERSEY. 5 1 1m*

DRY GOODS.
H. STEEL & SON,
Nos. 713 and 715 N. TENTH Street,
Having purchased at the recent Auction Sales, AT AN ENORMOUS LOSS TO THE IMPORTERS, a large line of fine Dress Goods, they are prepared to offer them at lower prices than the same goods were sold before the war, when there was no premium on gold and a lower tariff.
FINE FRENCH PERCALES AT 25c.
FINE FRENCH PERCALES AT 31c.
FINE FRENCH PERCALES AT 37½c.
FINE FRENCH PERCALES AT 40c.
Fine French Percale Robes, new styles.
FRENCH CAMBRIC LAWNS AT 25c.
Freres Koechlin Jaconet Lawns at 37½c.
Finest Organdies imported, at 50c., worth 87½c.
Plain Blue, Buff, Pink, and Green Lawns at 40c. and 50c.
LUPIN'S TWO-YARD-WIDE SILK HERNANIES, OPEN MESH, AT $3·25, WORTH $4·25.
HEAVIEST OPEN MESH SILK HERNANIES IMPORTED, AT $5, WORTH $6·50.
Lupin's yard-wide Silk Hernanies at $1·25, worth $1·75.
Lupin's yard-wide Silk Hernanies at $1·50, worth $2·25.
Lupin's ⅝ yard-wide Open Mesh Hernanies at $1, worth $1·25.
LUPIN'S YARD WIDE BLACK TWISTED SILK GRENADINES
At $1·75 and $2, worth $2·50 and $3.
LUPIN'S BLACK SILK TAMARTINES,
At 50 cents, worth 87½ cents.
Rich styles pure Silk Muslins.
Rich Figured Silk Hernanies.
Silk Striped Grenadine Hernanies.
Silk Figured Iron Bareges.
PLAID AND STRIPED JAPANESE SILKS, $1·25.
PLAID JAPANESE SILKS, $1·37½.
STRIPED JAPANESE SILKS, $1·50.
Plain Japanese Silks, $1·50, $1·75, $2.
Summer Silks, new styles, $1·12½ to $3.
26-INCH BLACK GROS GRAIN SILKS, $2,
WORTH $2·25.
26-inch Black Gros Grain Silks, $2·15, $2·25, $2·50.
Superior qualities Gros Grains, $2·75 to $4.
Finest Lyons Gros Grains, $4·50 to $9·50.
A large assortment of the latest novelties in
PLAIN, MIXED, AND STRIPED DRESS GOODS,
Suitable for Suits and Walking Dresses.
BARGAINS IN KID GLOVES. 1t

CHEAP DRESS GOODS
FROM AUCTION.
Lots of Fine Ginghams at 16 and 18 cents.
4-4 Chintzes at 18 cents.
CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
Nos. 450, 452, and 454 North SECOND Street,
5 26 3t PHILADELPHIA.

RICH BLACK SILKS,
$1·75, $1·87½, and $2·00,
All purchased prior to the advance in gold, and sold at small profit
ON IMPORTATION COST.
A full line of SUPERIOR GRADES, $2·25, $2·50, $3·00, and $3·50, and a line of ELEGANT GOODS at from $4·00 to $6·00 per yard.
CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
Nos. 450, 452, and 454 North SECOND Street,
5 26 3t PHILADELPHIA.

RICH STRIPED GOODS,
ALL REDUCED.
We are offering all the popular styles of DRESS GOODS for Ladies, Misses, and Children at low prices.
Our cheap location enables us to offer decided advantages.
CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
Nos. 450, 452, and 454 North SECOND Street,
5 26 3t PHILADELPHIA.

NOTICE.
JOHN W. THOMAS,
405 and 407 N. SECOND St.,
Has just received a Magnificent Assortment of
LAMA AND INDE LACES,
IN
POINTS, ranging from $10 to $100.
ROTUNDS, ranging from $25 to $75.
PALETOTS, ranging from $15 to $20.
CORSAGES, ranging from $10 to $25.
ZOUAVE JACKETS, ranging from $10 to $25.
3 27 3mrp SACQUES, ranging from $20 to $50.

1869.
SPECIALTIES AT THORNLEY'S,
EIGHTH & SPRING GARDEN, PHILA.
SUPERB BLACK SILKS.
BEAUTIFUL JAPANESE SILKS,
IRISH AND FRENCH POPLINS.
RICH GLOSSY MOHAIRS, ALPACAS, ETC.
We offer the most complete and varied Stock of Goods in our Line "NORTH OF CHESNUT STREET," and at a BIG DISCOUNT off Chesnut Street Prices, as everybody knows we can afford to sell CHEAPER, as we WORK under a mere FRACTION OF THEIR EXPENSES,
THORNLEY'S
"CENTRALLY LOCATED OLD ESTABLISHED"
DRY GOODS HOUSE,
N. E. COR. EIGHTH AND SPRING GARDEN,
2 12 PHILADELPHIA.

INDIA SHAWLS AND SCARFS.
GEORGE FRYER,
No. 916 CHESNUT Street,
Invites attention to his elegant stock of
INDIA SHAWLS AND SCARFS,
BLACK AND FANCY SILKS,
JAPANESE SILKS,
MATERIALS FOR SUITS,
DRESS and FANCY GOODS IN GREAT VARIETY,
Purchased on the most advantageous terms for cash, and will be sold as cheap as at any store in the city. [5 7 1m
N. B.—India Shawls altered, repaired, and cleaned.

MATERIAL FOR TRAVELLING SUITS.
Takko Cloths, for suits.
Mixed Mohairs, for suits.
Japanese Poplins, for suits.
Silk Chain Poplins, for suits.
Grasillie Poplins, for suits.
Granite Mohairs, for suits.
Seaside Lustre, for Suits.
Tamise Poplins, for suits.
Travellers travelling should travel for travelling material to [3 5ws§
STOKES & WOOD,
S. W. COR. SEVENTH AND ARCH STS.

DRY GOODS.
$100,000 WORTH OF THE
CHOICEST AND MOST ELEGANT
DRESS GOODS
EVER SHOWN IN THIS CITY, comprising all the NOVELTIES in Grey and Plain MOHAIRS, ALL WOOL POPLINS, IRISH POPLINS, WASH POPLINS, SILK AND WOOL POPLINS, ALPACAS, HERNANI, LAWNS, ETC. ETC.
GRENADINES. GRENADINES.
GRENADINES BAREGES,
SILK HERNANI,
FRENCH ORGANDIES,
FRENCH JACONETS.
6000 yards (an entire importation) of the most elegant designs and qualities of GRENADINES EVER OFFERRED IN PHILADELPHIA, at about one-half price. A great variety of mourning and half-mourning in the lot.
4500 yards Grenadine Bareges, MOST EXQUISITE STYLES, at 37½c. and 50c.
1250 yards Silk Hernani, from 50c. to $1, bought before the great advance, LESS THAN IMPORTERS' PRICES TO-DAY.
8 bales of very fine Organdies and Jaconet Lawns, from 25c. to 45c.; same goods retailing in the city at 37½c. to 62½c.
50 superb Grenadine Robes at $12 to $15; cost the parties [illegible] imported them $22 to $30.
[illegible] pieces, yard-wide stripe Poplins at 50c.; sold everywhere at 75c.
J. A. SOUTHWICK,
NO. 17 S. EIGHTH STREET,
5 22 swtt4p] BELOW MARKET.
(Window with Revolving Pyramid.)

215 NORTH NINTH STREET,
ABOVE RACE
ELDER, WALTON & CO.,
JOBBERS AND RETAILERS OF
DRY GOODS,
Offer To-Day Great Bargains in
BLACK SILKS,
ALPACAS AND MIXED GOODS,
PIQUE, WHITE GOODS,
BONJOUR POPLINS, and
DRESS GOODS IN GENERAL
Bought from first hands and auction. 5 1 wfm1m

PARASOLS.
PARASOLS.—ALL THE NEWEST London and Paris styles, which for novelty, variety, and elegance are unequalled. A large assortment of Lace Covers, Sea Side and Sun Umbrellas at the lowest prices, at H. DIXON'S Fancy Goods Store, No. 21 S. EIGHTH Street. 4 10 2m

CLOTHING.
The Minister's Donation Party.
A reverend gentleman's congregation
Took a notion to make him a fine "*donation;*"
And so, assembling in fullest force,
They brought the things to his house, of course.
They spread the table, and placed upon it,
For the minister's wife, a bran new bonnet;
Two big wax dolls, with rich blonde curls,
For two of the minister's little girls.
'Twas a merry time, and, don't you see?
They staid at the minister's house to tea;
And they made some clothes, and brought some toys
For each of the minister's little boys.
They thought of an economical plan
To make a gift for the clergyman:
And what in the world do you suppose?
They tried to make him a suit of clothes!
When he put them on he said, "Oh! dear!
What a horrible botch they've made. Look here!
The vest's too skimp; the coat, how it pinches!
The pants too short by about six inches!"
And when in the pulpit, he looked so queer
That the ladies who made them said, "Oh! dear!
We'd better not botch clothes any more,
But buy them at ROCKHILL & WILSON'S Store!"
The ladies may try their hands on their own clothes, and make a great success; but it is a good idea to let ROCKHILL & WILSON try their hands at making their friends of the male sex look handsome.
It is a great deal cheaper to buy clothes at ROCKHILL & WILSON'S than to buy the stuff and have it made up at home. And you are always sure of a neat fit when you come to
ROCKHILL & WILSON'S
Great Brown Stone Hall,
NOS. 603 AND 605 CHESNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

WESTON & BROTHER,
MERCHANT TAILORS,
S. W. Corner NINTH and ARCH Sts.
PHILADELPHIA.
DAILY RECEIVING
SPRING AND SUMMER STYLES OF THE LATEST IMPORTATIONS.
A Superior Garment at a reasonable price.
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED. 3 31 3mrp

THE STAR.
THE LARGEST ONE-PRICE
CLOTHING HOUSE.
No advantage taken of a want of knowledge of goods. FINE GOODS AT THE LOWEST RATES.
STRICTLY ONE PRICE.
PERRY & CO.,
5 19 wfm2mrp No. 609 CHESNUT St., above Sixth.

FINANCIAL.
DREXEL & CO.,
NO. 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
American and Foreign
BANKERS,
ISSUE DRAFTS AND CIRCULAR LETTERS CREDIT available on properties in any part of Europe.
Travellers can make all their financial arrangements through us, and we will collect their interest and dividends without charge.
DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO., DREXEL, HARJES & CO.,
New York. Paris. [3 10 4p

PERSONAL.
LOST.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT application will be made to the Franklin Fire Insurance Company for renewal of perpetual policy 28,140, dated June 22, 1859, for $400 issued to the Trustees of the Shiloh Baptist Church, which has been lost or mislaid. The finder will please return it to T. A. MANNING, Chairman, etc., No. 1913 CHRISTIAN Street. 5 26 6t*

NOTICE.—ALL PERSONS HAVING GOODS deposited at RETTEW'S LOAN OFFICE, N. E. corner FIFTEENTH and MARKET Streets, which have remained over the legal time, are hereby notified to call at the S. W. corner of FIFTEENTH and FILBERT Streets, and pay charges on the same, or they will be sold at auction at No. 227 South street, on Monday, June 7th, at 9 o'clock. 5 26 10t*

$10,000 TO $5000 TO INVEST UPON mortgage. Apply to A. FITLER,
5 24 3t* No. 51 N. SIXTH Street.

$15,000, $12,000, AND $10,000 TO LOAN on Mortgage. Apply to LEWIS H. REDNER,
5 24 3t* No. 721 WALNUT Street.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

Burlesque at the Chesnut.

Something has been said by nearly all the papers of this city about certain not altogether commendable features connected with the performances of the burlesque troupe at the Chesnut. It is to be hoped, however, that no considerations of severe propriety will prevent any one from visiting these entertainments, for any young man or woman whose morals could possibly suffer would have no morals worth speaking of to begin with. It is the first requisite for the success of gilded sin that it shall be amusing, that it shall present attractions superior to those held out by decency and godliness. When the Devil begins to be a bore we immediately vote him to be a very disreputable character, and incontinently kick him out of doors. To say that the new burlesque entitled *Paris, or the Judgment*, which has been brought out this week at the Chesnut by the Elise Holt Troupe, is stupid, would not do it justice, or adequately represent the facts of the case; it is solemn, and, with all due regard for the seriousness of the subject, we have no hesitation in declaring that a good lively prayer-meeting is a far better entertainment, and even far more funny, looking at the matter merely from a jocular point of view.

Dr. Franklin had a recipe by which a restless would-be slumberer might induce repose. This was to imagine a flock of sheep jumping one after the other over a gate, and to count them as they went over. A more certain method than this for producing somnolence would be to try and keep the run of the puns and jokes in this burlesque in an effort to understand them, and see where the laugh came in. This is not altogether such a bad idea, as the sleeper might wake up at the fall of the curtain and imagine that he had been well entertained, and he certainly could not persuade himself into any such belief if he kept his eyes and ears open.

We have seldom seen a more appreciative audience in any place of amusement than there was at the Chesnut last evening. Row after row they sat and faced the performers, determined to see the thing through at all hazards. On the stage the facile legs wriggled, and blondes grimaced with a certain solemnity of demeanor, as if they fully appreciated the ponderous character of the work they had in hand. Some of the hymns—ahem! we mean the classic songs—such as "Captain Jinks" and "Unpolished Feminine," awoke responsive echoes of applause from the back benches, but for the most part a serene silence reigned in the auditorium. The golden haired Britons called in vain upon our national heroes from Washington to Grant, but not even one patriotic youth in the gallery was to be found to do them honor in such a connection. A complimentary notice of Butler and his spoons failed to excite any sympathetic response and a mention of Andy Johnson even was answered by nothing more than a sardonic snicker. The performance was not even agreeably nasty; there was not quite as much undress on the part of the female performers as was noticeable last week; it was not flavored with such gems of song as "Rollicking Rams," "Cheeky Little Cove," and others of similar character, and the idiotic dreariness of the whole affair appeared to affect the actors as much as it did the audience.

It is possible to have too much even of a good thing, and the signs of the times seems to indicate that classic burlesques and yellow-haired English blondes have had their day. It is to be hoped that the next freak of public taste will be for something of a little higher grade. Of such performances as *Paris; or, The Judgment*, we have certainly had *quantum suff.*

The City Amusements.

AT THE WALNUT Mr. E. L. Davenport will appear this evening in a new sensational drama entitled *Hilda; or, The Pearl of Chivalry.*

On Monday Mr. Joseph Jefferson will appear in *Rip Van Winkle.*

AT THE ARCH Mr. John Collins will appear in the comedy of *The Nervous Man* and the farce of *Teddy the Tiler.*

A new drama by Wilkie Collins and Fechter the tragedian, entitled *Black and White*, is in preparation.

AT THE CHESNUT the Elise Holt troupe will appear this evening in the burlesque of *Paris; or, The Judgment.*

AT THE THEATRE COMIQUE Miss Susan Galton will appear this evening in the new opera of *Florette, the Cricket.*

On Monday Miss Galton will have a complimentary benefit.

AT THE AMERICAN a large number of talented performers will appear this evening in a varied and amusing entertainment, which will present a great number of attractive features, suited to every taste.

MRS. FRANCES ANNE KEMBLE will read Shakespeare's comedy of *As You Like It* this evening at the Academy of Music. This entertainment is for the benefit of the building fund of the Mercantile Library Company, and all who are interested in having this institution located in quarters where its field of usefulness will be greatly enlarged, should make the affair a success in a pecuniary point of view. Mrs. Kemble is about to visit Europe, and this will probably be the last opportunity our citizens will have to hear her read.

THE COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT to Mrs. F. Mordaunt, to be given at the Academy of Music on next Saturday afternoon, promises to be a brilliant success. The Arch Street Theatre Company will appear in three popular pieces, and they will be assisted by other favorite performers.

THE ORCHESTRA OF THE PEACE FESTIVAL.—The Boston *Traveller* says that in the Orchestra of the Peace Festival the larger cities will be represented by instruments in about the following proportion:—

New York	400	Hartford	1
Boston	300	New Haven	—
Philadelphia	60	St. Louis	6
Baltimore	30	Albany	5
Troy	25	Springfield	3
Montreal and Quebec	15		—
Chicago	12	Making a total of	887
Cincinnati	25		

This number will be increased by additions from various other cities and towns. The following classification has been made:—

Violins	230	French Horns	16
Violas	70	Trumpets	10
Violoncellos	70	Trombones	12
Double Basses	70	Tubas	6
Flutes	10	Tympanies (pairs)	4
Clarionettes	10		
Oboes	10	Total	523
Bassoons	10		

The grand orchestra for oratories will be augmented in proportion. The combined brass, reed, and stringed instruments will probably aggregate about eleven hundred. The orchestra will doubtless be the largest and most complete ever organized.

CITY ITEMS.

STYLE, FIT AND MAKE of our Men's, Youths', and Boys Clothing unequalled by any stock of Ready-made goods in Philadelphia. We have also

CHOICE ASSORTMENT of selected styles of piece goods, to be made up to order, in unsurpassed style.

ALL PRICES GUARANTEED lower than the lowest elsewhere, and full satisfaction guaranteed every purchaser, or the sale cancelled and money refunded.

HALF WAY BETWEEN Fifth and Sixth Streets. } BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, 518 MARKET STREET, PHILADELPHIA, AND 600 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

HALLET, DAVIS & CO'S PIANOS possess the most superb action, with unusual purity of tone, which is one of lovely softness and great brilliancy. The agents, No. 927 Chesnut street, exhibit thirty-four premiums over all others.

COURTESY TO STRANGERS is a marked feature in the management of the AMERICAN HOUSE, BOSTON. In the excellence of its appointments it is equalled by few hotels in the country.

WONDERFUL "STANDARD BITTERS."—S. A. H McKim, M. D., of Washington City, speaking of Speer's wine, says:—"So much pleased have I been with it, that I have introduced it into the Washington Asylum, to which I am the physician." His wine is the base of his Bitters, made bitter by what are in daily use by the Medical Faculty. They only need a trial to recommend them. Sold by druggists.

JEWELRY.—Mr. William W. Cassidy, No. 12 South Second street, has the largest and most attractive assortment of fine Jewelry and Silverware in the city. Purchasers can rely upon obtaining a real, pure article furnished at a price which cannot be equalled. He also has a large stock of American Western Watches in all varieties and at all prices. A visit to his store is sure to result in pleasure and profit.

WHILE WAITING FOR A COUGH "to go as it came," you are often sowing the seeds of Consumption. Better try at once JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, a sure cure for all Coughs and Colds. Sold everywhere.

INDIA SEERSUCKER for Summer Suits,

FRENCH SIDEBAND DRILLING for Pantaloons,

WHITE TURKISH TOWELLING for Vests,

HANNOCKBURNS, LIGHT COLORS, for Suits,

LIGHT DIAGONAL CHEVIOTS, DARK COLORS, for Suits,

ALPACA LUSTRE, BLACK, for Coat and Vest,

and a splendid assortment of light French cassimere pantaloons goods, all new in style and of choice patterns, at CHARLES STOKES', No. 824 Chesnut street.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES
On easiest terms, by
O. F. DAVIS, No. 810 Chesnut street.

THE VITAL STATISTICS OF THE UNITED STATES show that periodical fevers and acute and chronic disorders of the stomach and bowels are among the most prominent and fatal diseases in this country. Disobedience to the laws of health, as regards diet; the use of pernicious stimulants; and the wear and tear of business excitement, and of "fast life" generally, have much to do with the prevalence of these maladies in our cities; while in the West, and especially in the newly-opened districts, they are chiefly due to malaria, unwholesome water, and the exposure and privation incident to life in new settlements.

NOW, IT IS A FACT that it is as possible to protect the human system against these maladies as to guard life and property against the incursions of assassins and thieves. Strengthen the vital organization with HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, and it becomes as capable of resisting the active principle of epidemic or endemic disease as a fire-proof safe is of resisting the action of combustion. This is the experience of thousands who have remained unscathed by malarious disorders in the sickliest seasons, while their neighbors, who neglected to tone and regulate their systems with this unequalled medicinal stimulant, have fallen thick and fast around them. Weakness invites disease. Vigor repels it. Help nature to fight the good fight with infection, whether it be in the air, the water, or the soil, with this matchless preparation—a compound of the rarest vegetable extracts with the purest of all diffusive stimulants.

CARD FROM WANAMAKER & BROWN.

HOW THE FACTS TELL.

READ, AND SPEAK OF IT.

COME, SEE, AND BE CONVINCED.

☞ *THE DEMAND has never been so great for our styles of Men's and Boys' Clothing, so that FIFTY men are kept busy cutting—some from five in the morning until nine at night.*
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
THE LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE,
OAK HALL,
S. E. CORNER OF SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS.

☞ *ONE THOUSAND HANDS are constantly occupied in filling up our stock. This gives our customers FRESH GOODS every day.*
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
THE LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE,
S. E. CORNER OF SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS.

☞ *MILLS HAVE BEEN RUNNING FOR WEEKS, specially on goods for our sales. This is the way we get choice and durable things for our customers.*
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
THE POPULAR CLOTHING HOUSE,
OAK HALL,
THE CORNER OF SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS.

☞ *ENORMOUS SALES cause us to make Enormous Purchases, and this gives us great advantages in buying, and we can afford to sell very low.*
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
THE CHEAPEST CLOTHING HOUSE,
OAK HALL,
THE CORNER OF SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS.

☞ *MODERATE PRICES for everything is our UNALTERABLE RULE, not how much we can get, but how CHEAP we can sell the article.*
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
OAK HALL,
THE CHEAPEST CLOTHING HOUSE,
THE CORNER OF SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS.

☞ *OUR SPRING STOCK, though our sales have been very large, is still very COMPLETE.*
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
THE LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE,
OAK HALL,
THE CORNER OF SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS.

☞ *OUR BOYS' AND YOUTHS' STOCK is wonderfully well assorted, and is kept on the FIRST FLOOR.*
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
THE POPULAR CLOTHING HOUSE,
OAK HALL,
THE CORNER OF SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS.

☞ *ALL OUR PRICES are lower by 25 per cent. than the same goods are sold elsewhere.*
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
THE LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE,
OAK HALL,
THE S. E. COR. OF SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS.

MARRIED.

HOSTER—WALTON.—On the 23d instant, by the Rev. J. Kennard, GEORGE C. HOSTER to IDA, daughter of William Walton, Esq., both of Philadelphia.

SHINN—TILTON.—May 24, at No. 861 N. Broad street, by Rev. A. Manship, Mr. ALBERT B. SHINN, of Moorestown, N. J., to Miss LIZZIE F. TILTON, of Burlington county, N. J.

DIED.

DE HAVEN.—On the morning of the 26th instant, SOPHIA M., widow of the late Holstein De Haven, in the 71st year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 1803 Arch street, on Saturday morning at 10 o'clock. To proceed to North Laurel Hill.

HARRIS.—On the 22d instant, ELLEN S., wife of George J. Harris, in the 26th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Martha Washington Home Communion, No. 2; the Mount Moriah Temple, No. 12, of the Masonic Tie; and the Female Temperance Beneficial Association, No. 12, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of Lawrence Bennett, No. 123 Washington avenue, on Thursday, the 27th instant, at 3 o'clock.

MILLER.—On the 25th instant, HENRY H. MILLER, in the 80th year of his age.

Due notice of the funeral will be given.

WESTCOATT.—At Millville, N. J., May 23, AARON S. WESTCOATT, in his 47th year.

His relatives and friends are requested to attend his funeral, from his late residence, on Thursday, the 27th instant, at 11 o'clock, without further notice.

WHITTON.—Of pneumonia, on the 24th instant, Mr. JOHN WHITTON, in the 54th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, in Conshohocken, on Thursday morning next, the 27th instant, at 10 o'clock. Funeral services at Roxborough Baptist Church at 1 o'clock P. M.

INSURANCE.

NO MAN

Is Fully Prepared to Insure until he has considered

The Rates and Plans

OF THE

AMERICAN LIFE INSURANCE CO.

OF PHILADELPHIA,

FOURTH AND WALNUT STREETS,

6 10 PHILADELPHIA.

JONES'

One-Price Clothing House,

No. 604 MARKET Street.

Our Garments are well made.

Our Cutters are men of talent.

BUT ONE PRICE IS ASKED.

Satisfaction Guaranteed Every Purchaser.

GEO. W. NIEMANN, Proprietor,

2 17 wfmtf No. 604 MARKET St., above Sixth.

EMPIRE SLATE MANTEL WORKS.—J. B. KIMES, No. 2126 CHESNUT Street. 1 [illegible]

CHAMPION SAFES.

UNSUCCESSFUL BURGLARY.

LETTER OF MESSRS. DAVID DOWS & CO.

NEW YORK, April 10, 1869.

HERRING, FARREL & SHERMAN,
No. 251 Broadway.

Gents:—On the night of the 23d ultimo, our store, No. 20 South street, was entered, and a desperate attempt made by burglars upon one of your safes in our counting-room.

The key to the safe in which we kept our securities was locked inside of our fire-proof book safe, the doors of which were literally cut to pieces; from this they obtained the key to the other safe and opened it. Fortunately we had one of your Burglar-Proof Banker's Chests inside, in which our valuables were deposited. This they went to work at with a will, and evidently used up all their time and tools in vain attempts to force it. The night was dark and stormy, and the fact of their knowing where our key was kept shows that their plans were well matured. They tried wedging the door and body of the Chest, and the faithful safe bears evidence of the labor and skill devoted to the work. All was useless, and it is with great satisfaction we report that upon opening it we found our securities *all safe*, and can therefore cheerfully indorse the Burglar-Proof work recommended by you.

You will please send the new safe purchased by us to our counting-house, and take the old one, to show that some safes are still manufactured worthy of the name.

DAVID DOWS & CO.

FARREL, HERRING & CO.,

CHAMPION SAFES,

NO. 629 CHESNUT STREET,

4 17 4ptf PHILADELPHIA.

A. PROSKAUER,
MAISON DORE,

RESTAURANT A LA CARTE,

CORNER OF

WASHINGTON AND JACKSON STS.,

CAPE ISLAND, N. J.

MR. PROSKAUER takes this opportunity to announce to the pleasure-seeking public to this favorite sea-side resort, that he has leased and fitted up in elegant style the commodious cottage lately occupied by Mrs. Newell.

It is the most eligible location on the Island, and is surrounded by fine grounds.

MAGNIFICENTLY FURNISHED LODGING-ROOMS to Rent by the Day or Week.

THE RESTAURANT will be furnished with all the Delicacies that can be procured in the Philadelphia and other markets.

THE SALOON will be supplied with all the various brands of fine Wines, Brandies, Whiskies, Ales, and Cigars that can be purchased.

The Dining Saloon

shall not be excelled by any hotel on the Island, as Mr. PROSKAUER prides himself upon his catering.

All persons desiring to Rent Apartments will please call on

[5 26wfmsit

A. PROSKAUER, Purveyor.

No. 222 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia, or at the corner of WASHINGTON and JACKSON Streets, CAPE ISLAND, N. J., after the 1st of June.

TO RENT.

TO RENT AT GERMANTOWN—A desirable summer residence, with about two acres of land, stabling, etc., situate on Bristol Township road, above Gorgas lane, within ten minutes' walk of the railroad station. Rent $400. Apply to W. C. HENSZEY, No. 737 MARKET Street, or to W. H. ROOP, MAIN Street, opposite Sharpnack street, Germantown. 5 20thstu4t

GERMANTOWN PROPERTY TO LET.—A large, modern-built house, tenant-house, coach-house, and five acres of land, handsomely laid out walks and garden; within two minutes' walk of Duy's Lane Station. Apply to J. ARMSTRONG. 5 26 12t*

TO LET—A NEW HOUSE, CONTAINing 11 rooms, in good order, No. 614 N. Twenty-third street. Rent very low. Apply at No. 1716 GREEN Street. 5 26 3t*

TO LET—VERY DESIRABLE SECOND and upper floors of Nos. 426 and 428 Market street; 81 by 118 feet. DICKSON BROTHERS, 5 22sw tf No. 320 WALNUT Street.

TO RENT—AN OFFICE SUITABLE FOR A physician or a lawyer, with or without board, at No 1121 GIRARD Street. 3 13

TO HIRE—THE NEW STEAM YACHT ISABEL. Apply 232 LOMBARD St. 5 21 fmwlm*

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—THE LARGE AND ELEgant Residence, No. 2330 Green street. The house is 20 feet front, with side yard of 20 feet. The lot 147 feet deep to Pennsylvania avenue. It is in close vicinity to the Park, and the neighborhood is pleasant and good. Will be sold upon accommodating terms.

COLLADAY & SHEPHERD,
5 1 30t No. 508 WALNUT Street.

FOUR GERMANTOWN FRENCH-roofed Cottages for sale, very cheap, near Wayne Station and horse cars, large lots, on Cayuga street. 5 26 2t* Apply at No. 4 N. WHARVES.

FOR SALE—AT MOUNT HOLLY, N. J., a fine and commodious House, with ornamental grounds. Address J. C. TEN EYCK, MOUNT HOLLY, or 5 22stuth12t] E. C. THORNTON, No. 5 N. WATER St.

CHAMPAGNE.

JUST RECEIVED, AN INVOICE OF

200 Cases Giesler & Co.'s Champagne,

"Verzenay" and "Gold Label," quarts and pints,

For sale by

JOS. F. TOBIAS & CO.,

5 13 12trp Nos. 206 and 208 S. FRONT Street.

CHOICE FAMILY FLOUR,

For the Trade or at Retail.

EVERY BARREL WARRANTED.

Keystone Flour Mills,

Nos. 19 and 21 GIRARD Avenue,
5 19 1mrp East of Front street.

R. R. THOMAS & CO.,

DEALERS IN

Doors, Blinds, Sash, Shutters,

WINDOW FRAMES, ETC.,

N. W. CORNER OF

EIGHTEENTH and MARKET Streets,

5 26 3m PHILADELPHIA.

REMOVAL.

D. MERSHON'S SONS'

RUSSIAN HEATER

TO

N. W. Cor. TWELFTH and FILBERT.

Ranges, Grates, Slate Mantels, etc. Orders received for all kinds of Brick Work.

A. H. MERSHON. [4 7rptf] GEO. B. MERSHON

AWNINGS

Made from Water-Proof and Mildew-Proof Canvas (New Process). Call and see the material. Also Veranda Curtains and Tents of all kinds.

PITKIN & CO.,

5 21 fmw6t No. 71 N. SECOND Street.

BONNETS, TRIMMINGS, ETC.

WOOD & CARY,

725 CHESNUT St.,

LATEST STYLES

OF

FANCY BONNETS AND HATS.

W. & C.,
HAT AND BONNET MATERIAL,
PRICES LOW.
No. 725 CHESNUT Street.
4 23 tuwth2mrp

FURNITURE.

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All of our Havana leaf we *import direct*, and no better cigars can be produced in this market than those we now offer.

Smokers should see that they obtain our *genuine* cigars, which are offered regularly by many respectable dealers, although some irregular parties put forward inferior cigars as of our make.

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THE JUNE MAGAZINES.

"THE ATLANTIC."

From the paper on "The Hamlets of the Stage," we quote the following about the actor Betterton:—

Thomas Betterton was the first great artist after Burbage in the character of the "mad lover." Once, during Betterton's day, Colley Cibber and Joseph Addison, sitting together in the pit, saw some robustious, periwig-pated fellow throw himself into a rage at the sight of the ghost, and the "Spectator" modestly asked his player companion if he thought it natural for "Hamlet" to fall into such a passion with his father's spirit, "which, though it might have astonished, had not provoked him." Both Cibber and Addison joined all contemporary writers in chanting Betterton's praises. "Alas," mourned Cibber, after his death, "I never see Shakespeare's plays played by any other, but it draws from me the lamentation of 'Ophelia'—

'O, woe is me,
To have seen what I have seen, see what I see.'"

Yet Betterton is described by the pre-Raphaelite pencil of old Anthony Aston as having "an ill figure, large head, short, thick neck, stooped shoulders, and long arms. He had little eyes, broad face, a little pock-marked, corpulent body, thick legs, and large feet. His actions were few, but just. His voice low and grumbling, yet he could tune it, by some artful device, so that it surprised universal attention even from fops and orange-girls." This was the "Hamlet" over whom all London went mad. Did ever so many imperfections come into one grace? What genius must have lived in a man who could so transform and conceal such an array of disadvantages! Betterton was the son of a cook in the service of Charles I. He went on the stage in 1659, when he was twenty-four years old. He first played "Hamlet" two years after his debut. His "Ophelia" was the charming Mistress Sanderson, of whom he was known to be enamored, and the town was as much interested in the real as the mimic lovers. They were married shortly after, and the young "Hamlet" found in his "Ophelia" a sweet and devoted wife. She is said to have been the first woman who appeared upon the public stage.

Up to her time feminine parts were played by boys; and as late as January, 1661, Pepys records:—"At the theatre, where was acted *The Beggar's Bush*, it being very well done. And here the first time I ever saw women come upon the stage."

Betterton's power seems to have been greatest in counterfeiting or rather exhibiting the stronger emotions. The most impressive points of his "Hamlet" were in the closet scene, particularly where the prince sees the ghost. While he talked to his mother in tones of inexpressible tenderness, his horror and his eager desire to learn what the distressed spirit wished him to do "made the ghost equally terrible to the spectator as to himself." Though his complexion was "naturally ruddy and sanguine," when his father's shade appeared he turned instantly as "pale as his neck-cloth. His whole body seemed affected by a tremor inexpressible, which was felt so strongly by the lookers-on that the blood seemed to shudder in their veins likewise." In the first scene with the ghost no ranting marred his tones, but they "seemed to rise from breathless amazement into the most tender impatience and the most touching pity, restrained all through by deep filial reverence." But he omitted many beautiful and effective lines, as

"Angels and ministers of [illegible] grace defend us!"

"What may this mean,
That thou, dead corse, again, in complete steel,
Revisit'st thus the glimpses of the moon,
Making night hideous?"

These were clearly injurious omissions, but that was the age in which Cibber patched up *Richard III* for the stage, and Dryden *rewrote* the *Tempest*.

At first Betterton played "Hamlet" in the dress of a courtier of Charles II. Afterwards, in the costume of William of Orange, with streaming shoulder-knots, cocked hat, and enormous powdered wig, walked his short, portly, stooping figure, the "glass of fashion, and the mould of form." Yet he held spectators in tears, in awe, in breathless expectancy too intense for applause. "And for my part," he said, "I think no applause equal to attentive silence."

For many years he was manager as well as tragedian. When Colley Cibber first appeared before a London audience, he had the misfortune to annoy Betterton by some delinquency or act of carelessness. At the end of the performance Batterton inquired the name and salary of the offender, and learning that as yet the young actor was receiving no pay, he directed the business manager to put him down at ten shillings a week, and fine him five as a punishment. No wonder Colley always praised the ladder upon which he first climbed to fame. Betterton was notably kind and encouraging to young and obscure actors. When Robert Wilks went up to London to try his fortune on the stage at a salary of fifteen shillings a week, he was so overcome by the power and dignity of Betterton's "Melantius," in *The Maid's Tragedy*, that he trembled and stammered in his part. After the scene was over, Betterton taking his hand, said kindly:—"Young man, this fear does not ill become you; a horse that sets out at the strength of his speed will soon be jaded."

Even experienced actors were overpowered by the genius of Betterton. Barton Booth, on first attempting the part of the ghost, with Betterton for "Hamlet," was struck "with such horror that he could not speak the part."

For fifty years, Betterton adorned the stage, and raised it to a higher repute than it had ever borne. He was frugal as well as generous; and though his salary was never more than four pounds a week, he saved several thousand pounds for his declining years. But speculation was rife in those days, and he was induced to risk his property in a commercial venture to the East Indies. He lost it all, and old age found him needy. At seventy-four, a benefit was given him, and Mrs. Barry spoke an epilogue by Rowe. From her sweet lips rippled the lines:—

"What he has been, though present praise be dumb,
Shall haply be a theme in times to come."

* * * * * * *

"Had you withheld your favors on this night,
Old Shakespeare's ghost had risen to do him right."

* * * * * * *

"In just remembrance of your pleasures past,
Be kind, and give him a discharge at last;
In peace and ease life's remnant let him wear,
And hang his consecrated buskin there,"

[Retiring to the top of the stage.]

The next year, 1710, he had another benefit, which yielded one thousand pounds—an enormous sum for those days. He appeared in his favorite character of "Melantius," and played almost with his youthful power, but he was suffering so much from gout that he was compelled to wear slippers. To lessen the swelling he used an application, which drove the disease to his head, and three days after, the grand old actor was dead. Mrs. Betterton was immediately allowed a pension from the crown; but she was quite crushed by her bereavement, after fifty years of happy wedded life, and did not survive to draw her pension. Betterton's great genius, pure character, and devotion to his chosen art, rendered him worthy of a resting-place among the illustrious dead, and he was buried in Westminster Abbey. Steele describes the emotions he felt while waiting to witness the interment "of one from whose acting I had received more strong impressions of what is great and noble in human nature, than from the arguments of the most solid philosophers, or the descriptions of the most charming poets. . . . . While I walked in the cloisters, I thought of him with the same concern as if I waited for the remains of a person who had, in real life, done all that I had seen him represent."

Most eminent actors of those days aspired to be, like Shakespeare, authors as well. Betterton's original plays did not win him much fame, but his alterations and adaptations of dramas were successful, and many men of letters were proud to take counsel of his taste and experience. So great was his veneration for the memory of Shakespeare, that he made a journey through Warwickshire to gather reminiscences of him; and Rowe acknowledged himself indebted to Betterton for many incidents related in his life of the great poet. Dryden thanks him for "judiciously lopping twelve hundred lines from my tragedy of *Don Sebastian*"—perhaps the only instance on record of an author's being grateful to anybody for cutting him down. And Pope, who was a mere boy when he met the great actor, consulted him about his verses, and painted a portrait of him, which is said to be still in existence. It is a precious relic—a picture of the greatest of England's early actors, painted by the poet who stamped himself more deeply upon his own times than any other English poet has done.

Foreign Items.

—A new ukase, directed against the Polish landowners in Russian Poland, has just been issued at St. Petersburg. Since the insurrection these landowners have been forced to pay annual "contributions" in addition to the taxes paid by the other inhabitants of the empire. Hitherto these "contributions," which have varied from 8 to 30 per cent. on the landowner's income, have been levied by the military authorities as fines, but they have now been converted by the new ukase into a permanent tax recoverable by the ordinary collectors. The landowners are not to be taxed according to a fixed rate, but are to pay among them a contribution of 2,500,000 roubles (£400,000) a year to the imperial exchequer. As the number of Polish landowners is yearly diminishing, no Pole being now allowed to acquire land in the Polish provinces of Russia, the effect of this arrangement will be to impose a higher tax on each landowner every year. The rate of diminution may be estimated from the fact that in 1864 60 per cent. of the land belonged to Poles, while in 1868 they were in possession of 38 per cent. only.

—General Todleben, says the *West* of St. Petersburg, has prepared a plan for converting Kieff into a strong fortress capable of holding from 50,000 to 60,000 men. This plan has been approved by the Government, and steps are now being taken for carrying it out. The General states in his report that the fortifications of Kieff are at present so weak that a hostile corps from Galicia or the Black Sea could penetrate without difficulty into the heart of the empire before a sufficient army could be placed so as to prevent its further progress. He therefore considers it absolutely necessary to make so important a strategical point as Kieff a strong garrison fortress.

—The experiments lately made by the Birmingham Chamber of Commerce as to the non-liability of percussion caps to explode *en masse* merely confirmed the results of all previous experience on this subject—results which are perfectly consistent with theory. The fact is, as has been over and over again established, that percussion caps will not explode in bulk. One cap may explode—two, three, or more, fifty or a hundred; but each explosion is, so to speak, independent of the other. It is not communicated from one cap to another, and the explosion of so many caps at once is merely the fortuitous concurrence of a number of explosions of single caps which have been subjected at one and the same time to similar or separate influences. An explosion of this character is not of a formidable character. In the course of the trial which took place a few years ago with reference to the destruction by nitro-glycerine of the steamship 'European at Colon, an attempt was made to fix the blame on a small cargo of percussion caps, but it was effectually defeated by the evidence which was forthcoming on the side of the caps, and with which the conclusions to be drawn from the late experiments are in perfect accord. In these experiments boxes containing caps were placed in the fire, and there allowed to remain until one by one the caps burnt out; a half-hundredweight of caps were placed in a red-hot chamber, without giving rise to any explosion; 50,000 caps were placed in an ordinary packing case inside a furnace, but no explosion occurred; heavy masses of iron were allowed to fall on parcels containing each 5000 caps, without producing an explosion; a bag containing 20,000 was laid on the rails of the London and North Western Railway, and an engine passed over it without causing an explosion; and even 100,000 caps in two wooden packing cases placed on the buffers (not spring) of an engine, and struck by a train of several trucks, moving at twelve miles an hour, gave no explosion.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NOTHING BUT ACTUAL TRIAL CAN give any just idea of the delicious, airy, elastic softness of a bed made of the Elastic Sponge. Its unrivalled cleanliness and durability commend it. Its universal adoption seems a certainty. 8 3mw$

WEDDING AND ENGAGEMENT Rings, of solid 18-karat fine gold. QUALITY WARRANTED. A full assortment of sizes always on hand. FARR & BROTHER, Makers, 3 24wfm$ No. 324 CHESNUT Street, below Fourth.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the CLARION RIVER AND SPRING CREEK OIL COMPANY will be held at HORTICULTURAL HALL on WEDNESDAY, the 26th inst., at 8 o'clock P. M. 5 12 13t*

DR. R. F. THOMAS, THE LATE OPERator of the Colton Dental Association, is now the *only one* in Philadelphia who devotes his entire time and practice to extracting teeth, absolutely without pain, by fresh nitrous oxide gas. Office, 1627 WALNUT St. [5 12

DR. WYMAN, DENTIST, No. 257 North SIXTH Street, opposite Franklin Square, extracts teeth absolutely without pain with pure Nitrous Oxide Gas; inserts the best teeth and makes no charge for extracting, with or without gas, when artificial teeth are inserted at Dr. WYMAN'S, No. 257 North SIXTH Street, opposite Franklin Square. 5 15 1m\$p

LECTURE ON LIGHT, WITH BRILliant Experiments, before the FRANKLIN INSTITUTE, at the ACADEMY OF MUSIC, TUESDAY EVENING, June 1, at 8 o'clock. Tickets to all parts of the house, 50 cents. For sale at the Institute Building, No. 15 S. SEVENTH Street. Seats secured without extra charge. 5 2 3t

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world; the only true and perfect Dye; harmless, reliable, instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints; remedies the ill effects of bad dyes; invigorates and leaves the Hair soft and beautiful, *black or brown*. Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers; and properly applied at Batchelor's Wig Factory, No. 16 BOND Street, New York. 4 27mw$

OFFICE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, No. 130 S. THIRD Street, May 16, 1869.

The stockholders of this Company are requested to present their certificates at this office at once, that the proper reduction of the par value, in accordance with the provisions of the act of the Legislature reducing the same, approved April 1, 1865, and accepted by the stockholders May 5, 1869, may be stamped thereon.

Books of subscription to the capital stock at its reduced valuation are now open at this office.

5 15 12t CHARLES S. TEAL, Treasurer.

IMPORTANT TO BUYERS OF HOSIERY.—Messrs. COOK & BROTHER, Importers of Hosiery, No. 53 North EIGHTH Street, claim to be the only firm in Philadelphia, keeping all grades of Hosiery at retail, who import their own goods. They feel assured—

First. That by avoiding the profits and commissions imposed in the ordinary course of trade they save their customers at least 25 per cent.

Second. That they have the quality of their goods under complete control, using the best yarns and employing the best workmen in their manufacture.

Third. That having direct access to European markets, they can keep a more complete stock than if dependent upon purchases made here of foreign goods.

A call from the reader is solicited at their store, No. 53 North EIGHTH Street. 5 5 wsp3m

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT, PHILADELPHIA, May, 15, 1869.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—The books are now open for subscription and payment of the new stock of the Company. THOMAS T. FIRTH, 5 18 30t Treasurer.

"A PENNY SAVED IS EQUAL TO TWO Earned."—The time to save money is when you earn it, and the way to save it is by depositing a portion of it weekly in the old FRANKLIN SAVING FUND, No. 136 S. FOURTH Street, below Chesnut. Money in large or small amounts received, and five per cent. interest allowed. Open daily from 9 to 3, and on Monday evenings from 7 to 9 o'clock. CYRUS CADWALLADER, 3 16 Treasurer.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT, PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 3d, 1869.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Company, clear of National and State taxes, payable in cash on and after May 30, 1869.

Blank powers of attorney for collecting dividends can be had at the Office of the Company, No. 238 S. Third street.

The Office will be opened at 8 A. M. and closed at 4 P. M. from May 30 to June 5, for the payment of dividends, and after that date from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. THOMAS T. FIRTH, 5 3 60t Treasurer.

NOTE.—The Third Instalment on New Stock of 1868 is due and payable on or before June 15.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC

MRS. FRANCES ANNE KEMBLE WILL READ AS YOU LIKE IT," FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE MERCANTILE LIBRARY COMPANY, WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 26, at 8 o'clock. Admission, One Dollar. Reserved seats in Parquet, Parquet Circle, and Balcony, Two Dollars. The sale of tickets and reserved seats will commence at Trumpler's Music Store, No. 926 Chesnut street, and at the door on the evening of the reading. The audience is requested to be seated ten minutes before 8 o'clock. 5 18 7t

OLD OAKS CEMETERY COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA, OFFICE, No. 518 WALNUT STREET.

This Company is now prepared to dispose of Lots, clear of all incumbrance, on REASONABLE TERMS. The advantages offered by this Cemetery are well known to be equal if not superior to those possessed by any other Cemetery.

We invite all who desire to purchase Burial Lots to call at the office, where plans can be seen and all particulars will be given.

To societies desiring large tracts of land a liberal reduction will be made.

ALFRED C. HARMER, President.
MARTIN LANDENBERGER, Treasurer.
MICHAEL NISBET, Secretary. 1 11 6m

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY. TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT, PHILADELPHIA, PENNA., April 3, 1869.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

All Stockholders, as registered on the Books of this Company on the 30th day of April, 1869, will be entitled to subscribe for 25 Per Cent. of their respective interests in New Stock at Par, as follows:—

First. Fifty per cent. at the time of subscription, between the 15th day of May, 1869, and the 30th day of June, 1869.

Second. Fifty per cent. between the 15th day of November, 1869, and the 31st day of December, 1869; or, if Stockholders should prefer, the whole amount may be paid up at the time of subscription, and each instalment so paid shall be entitled to a pro rata of the Dividend that may be declared on full shares.

Third. That every Stockholder holding less than four shares shall be entitled to subscribe for one share; and those holding more than a multiple of four shares shall be entitled to subscribe for an additional share.

Fourth. All share upon which instalments are yet to be paid under Resolution of May 13, 1868, will be entitled to their allotment of the 25 Per Cent. at par, as though they were paid in full.

THOMAS T. FIRTH, 4 2 2m Treasurer.

MUSIC STORES.

LOUIS MEYER Respectfully informs the public that he has opened his NEW MUSIC STORE, No. 1413 CHESNUT STREET, (Opposite Hemer, Colladay & Co.'s dry goods palace), with a choice stock of American and foreign sheet music, pianos, etc. Agency for the world-renowned Munich photographs of the Goethe and Schiller galleries, by Kaulbach and other celebrated artists.

Also, constantly on hand, a complete stock of Leypoldt & Holt's books, Tauchnitz edition of British authors, Didot's edition of the French Classics, etc.

Just received.—Photographs of the celebrated new cartoon, called "Heroes of Italy, France, and England," containing life like portraits, three sizes, at $12, $4, and $1. 4 28 wfm 1m

PHOTOGRAPHS.

WENDEROTH, TAYLOR & BROWN'S OLD ESTABLISHED **Photographic Portrait Gallery,**

Furnished with every convenience and facility for producing the best work. A new private passage from the Ladies' Dressing-room to the Operating Room.

All the refinements of Photography, such as IVORYTYPES, MINIATURES ON PORCELAIN, OPALOTYPES.

The NEW CRAYONS originated with this establishment.

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LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA.

JAMES B. HARMER, of Philadelphia, Bankrupt, having petitioned for his discharge, a meeting of creditors will be held on the 21st day of June, 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M., before the Register, EDWIN T. CHASE, Esq., at his office, No. 615 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia, that the examination of said Bankrupt may be finished, and any business required by Sections 27 and 28 of the act of Congress transacted. The Register will certify whether the Bankrupt has conformed to his duty. A hearing will also be had on WEDNESDAY, the 7th day of July, 1869, before the Court at Philadelphia, at 10 o'clock A. M., where parties interested may show cause against the discharge.

Attested by the Clerk and Register, in the name of the Judge, under the seal of the Court. 5 25 w 3t

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA. MARY F. FOX, by her next friend, vs. ADAM FOX, December Term, 1868, No. 8. In Divorce.

To ADAM FOX, respondent:—The depositions of witnesses in the above case on the part of the libellant will be taken before ISAAC S. ATKINSON, Esq., Examiner, at the office, No. 128 South SIXTH Street, in the city of Philadelphia, on FRIDAY, June 4, A. D. 1869, at 3 o'clock P. M., when and where you may be present if you think proper. Personal service having failed on account of your absence. JOHN ROBERTS, 5 18 15t Attorney pro Libellant.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA. Application has been made, this 17th May, 1869, for the incorporation of the "Real Estate Exchange Company." 5 17

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THE PHILOSOPHY OF ETCHING.

BY PHILIP GILBERT HAMERTON.

There is great need of a word in the English language, and, so far as I know, in other languages also, which would express, in a manner so perfectly courteous that nobody could take offense at it, what we mean by the phrase, *persons ignorant of art*. If we say "the laity," borrowing the old clerical form, we are courteous, but we do not exactly say what we mean, because a layman in this sense is merely a person who is not professionally an artist, and it does not follow that he is ignorant of art. If, on the other hand, we plainly use the word "ignorant," or any word which means the same thing, we seem to be guilty of rudeness and contempt towards the immense majority of the public, and an unfortunate impression is conveyed that we are proud of our own superior knowledge, when in reality we are simply aware of a difference which is the natural result of a different employment of time and effort, and which in all other human occupations is regarded by every one as inevitable. It is still more dangerous to use the word "vulgar," although we may attach no contemptuous meaning to it, because in ordinary conversation it is associated with the idea of ill-breeding.

It might, perhaps, be permitted us to attempt the introduction of a term which has no associations of reproach. A person ignorant of art might be called an atechnic, a man not technically instructed. It is true that the word bears more a practical than a theoretical sense, but this would not be a reason for rejecting it, since the rudiments of critical knowledge can only be acquired practically, and no one ever saw form or color delicately enough to criticize well whose eye had not been educated by practical artistic study.

In every fine art there is much which is illegible by atechnics, and this is due to the habits of interpretation into which artists always fall, and which grow upon them with the increase of their culture. For reasons which have already been explained by the best English and Continental writers upon art in books which are widely circulated, and which it is unnecessary to quote, the fine arts are less imitative than interpretative, and the nobler the artist the more frankly interpretative he is. Now, there is always, in artistic interpretation, a considerable element of conventionalism; the artist begins with a set of postulates of which the simplest and most familiar is the postulate about the line, which might be worded thus: "Let it be granted that the line, though it does not exist in nature, may be admitted in art for the sake of the forms which may be defined by it." A liberal criticism is always willing to grant all the postulates which may be necessary to the free development of an art. In oil painting there is an important postulate about light, "Let it be granted that white lead may mean the highest sunlight;" and there are also other postulates about color which might easily be expressed if they did not carry us somewhat beyond the subject of this paper.

Etching may be defined as the stenography of artistic thought, and there exists in etching an amount of conventionalism scarcely less than that which exists in all other stenographies. But as there are good and bad stenographies, so there are good and bad styles in etching, and these may be distinguished by reason, aided by artistic perception and experience. Very many systems of short-hand writing have been invented, and it may appear to persons who have not studied short-hand—to persons who, as regards short-hand, are atechnics—that it is not easy to decide which is the best, whereas, since all the systems of short-hand aim only at two results, and at the same two results—namely, to be as rapid as possible and as legible as possible—and since, in compliance with the first of these, only the very simplest line, and the very simplest curves are admissible, the question of relative merit narrows itself to one of intelligent combination; and, after comparing several systems of short-hand, it is easy to see which system answers its purpose best. In the same way, since etching proposes to itself the rapid autographic rendering of artistic thought, the best manner in etching, the manner most in conformity with reason, is that which combines the maximum of speed with the maximum of expressional clearness, so that it may be written off whilst the thought is fresh and vivid, and easily read afterwards by the author of it, and by any one else who has learned to read that kind of artistic writing. All waste of labor, any movement of the hand which is not necessary to the expression of the thought, is a departure from the ideal of the art. But however good and legible an etching may be, it cannot be legible unless we have learned to read it—unless, that is, we have acquired by practice the power of seeing at once through the sign employed the idea signified by it. A time comes ultimately when the sign suggests the natural fact or the artistic idea so instantaneously that we come to look upon the two as inseparable, and cease to be aware of the conventionalism of the sign. As Blake declared that he looked through his corporeal eye, and not with it, so it is not an exaggeration to say that we look through the hurried lines of artistic short-hand, and not at them. For the short-hand in itself is nothing, we care only for the meaning of it. Where the atechnic sees a few irregular horizontal lines at the top of a piece of paper, the artist, by instantaneous association of the sign with the thing signified, beholds the serene sky; where the atechnic sees an undecipherable medley of scrawls and scratches, the artist reads the glory of a sunset amongst the illuminated clouds. The tenderest and noblest poetry leaves us cold if we have never learned the characters in which it is written, and good etching is the poetry of drawing written down rapidly in short-hand.

It may seem incredible that an art so inoffensive and non-popular should have enemies, but the present writer has known many instances in which fine etchings have appeared to give offense, and it is sometimes not quite safe to confess that they afford you pleasure. If you say you enjoy certain plates of the more rapid and abstract kind, atechnics often consider that you make such professions from an affectation of superior knowledge, and they do not altogether like you for it. A certain amount of circumspection is necessary in the avowal of your preferences: for instance, there are plates of Rembrandt, and some of Whistler and Jongkind, which a collector wise in his generation would refrain from exhibiting to atechnics. They have an uneasy suspicion that you are amusing yourself at their expense when you say that these things are of fine quality. If you venture to say so in print, and your book or article should fall into the hands of some thoroughly atechnic reviewer, he will treat you as the victim of monomania.

The explanation of our liking for such art as that is, however, very simple, and ought to be intelligible even to persons who do not find the art itself intelligible to them. It is merely a question of time given, and of excellence attainable within the limits of the time. If you give a month to a piece of work, you do not set about it in the same way as you would if you had only a week to do it in; and if you had only a day, or an hour, or twenty minutes, you will adopt a different system of expression, according to the time you have to give. Now, the best plates of Jongkind are admirable as a very summary statement of an impression; there may be an hour's work in the most elaborate of them; others may have been done in half an hour or twenty minutes, or ten. Landscape painters are all in the habit of taking memoranda which *must* be very rapid, because the effects of nature pass so rapidly, and the landscape painter is obliged to write artistic short-hand to make his reports, just as a reporter in the House of Commons is obliged to write in stenography. The best artistic short-hand is that which notes an impression most perfectly in the time given. The portfolios of landscape painters are full of memoranda which to atechnics would be quite as unintelligible as the most hurried etchings of Rembrandt or Jongkind: but artists do not exhibit these; they translate them into the more intelligible form of elaborate painting, that the atechnics may read them easily, as they read the copied reports in the newspapers, when they could not have read the original short-hand report made in the gallery of the House.

It does not follow that we prefer these rapid notes, where form itself has often to be sacrificed to the exigencies of rapidity, to drawings of highly elaborated truth; and it is an unjust misrepresentation of our views to describe us as especially partial to the slight and the incomplete, and indifferent to the noble works of art which have been slowly brought to perfection by the efforts of months or years. All that we say is, that this rapid and abstract art is good and valuable in its own kind, and that it has certain special qualities and utilities of its own which do not belong to the arts of elaboration. It is amongst the arts as amongst the characters of men—you have the rapid and decisive characters, and the slow, patient characters. It would be a very narrow view of humanity which would desire to see either of the two suppressed, since each kind is good for uses of its own. And so it would be a narrow view of the fine arts which would desire the suppression either of the art which swiftly notes impressions, or of that which patiently elaborates them. In fact, there exists between the two a certain interdependence. The power of making a swift and comprehensive synthesis must be preceded by elaborate analytical study; whilst on the other hand the picture which it takes years to execute must be founded upon a synthetic conception. An art critic who sees the arts in their just relations would be the very last person to deny the value of analysis in study. No man ever executed a fine synthetic etching without having gone through the most patient analysis; and when atechnic reviewers accuse us of being carried away by an especial enthusiasm for etching which blinds us to the value of elaborated work in other arts, they little know how large a share analysis must have in the education of the swiftest aquafortists.

The question whether elaborate or summary expression needs the higher artistic accomplishment is answered in opposite ways by different artists and theorists, and is, indeed, one of those questions which seem equally to suggest two opposite solutions. We will endeavor to state the arguments on both sides with equal force.

It may be argued that the elaborate expression requires greater knowledge, because the mere elaboration or finish is in itself the adding of more truth. For instance, if you take a rapid etching or other memorandum from nature, and paint a picture from it, you have to add more form, you have to add many subdivisions of light and dark, and you have to add color. A picture, therefore, it may be argued, contains all that an etching of the same subject and equal quality contains, whilst it also contains much more, and, therefore, to produce it, greater knowledge and ability are needed. This is the view most generally received not only by atechnics, but by many artists and by some critics.

On the other hand, it may be argued that since an etching is an abstract or epitome of nature, for which greater power of *selection* is needed, the mere exercise of selection, if thoroughly well done, implies a certain mental superiority; and that this faculty of selection being less needed in elaborate work, and hardly exercised at all in very imitative and literal painting (of which we have had much in England), the elaborate art may in a certain sense be less noble than the abstract. This idea may be readily illustrated from literature. Suppose that a publisher gave a commission to a man of letters to compile a catalogue of all extant ancient Greek writings, the work would be laborious and the list would be long; but suppose that he gave a commission to another man of letters to make extracts from Greek literature illustrating some especial subject, as, for instance, Greek religious sentiment, and to group these extracts so as to make them throw the utmost possible light upon each other, would not the work here be of a higher kind, merely because the faculty of synthetic selection was called into play?

The two views may be expressed with great brevity. According to the first, elaboration is greater than summary expression, as needing more knowledge, and according to the second, the summary expression is greater, as needing equal knowledge and more selection.

The truth is, that to make any summary really well, we must know a great deal more than can be visibly set down in it; and the knowledge of nature and art possessed by an accomplished etcher must always be much vaster in bulk than the concentrated essence he gives us. The difference between the critic and the atechnic lies in this, that the one infers the masses of knowledge from which the abstract has been made, and that the other does not infer them.

It seems to us a very erroneous view to consider a good etching as merely the rude skeleton of a work of art. It is not a skeleton, but a *resume*. The difference between the two things may be illustrated from the practice of sculpture. Before a sculptor makes a statue he makes a sketch of the complete idea in modeling clay, and afterwards, for the larger and elaborated model, a framework or skeleton of iron is set up. Etchings do not answer to this rigid and formless skeleton; they answer to the first little model—the synthetic expression of the entire and living idea.

The necessity for rapidity in etching presupposes that the idea is quite ripe for expression. If the hand goes faster than the thought, the work will fall in the direction of unmeaning mannerism; if, on the other hand, the hand waits for the thought, and the thought comes too slowly, the work may be delicate and careful, but it can hardly have the look of free and passionate inspiration, which is the glory of first-rate etching. Now, there are many excellent and admirable artists who come by their beautiful thoughts in dwelling upon them, and to whom, therefore, slowness and even hesitation in execution are necessary. The method which is natural and right for them is elaboration, and consequently it may be wise in them to abstain from the etching needle. We do not wish to imply that etching is above them, we mean only that it is unsuitable for them. In the same way there are authors who can write a powerful book, but cannot make an effective speech. Many of the best painters have etched very indifferently, or not at all.

In speaking of etching as a kind of short-hand, we are quite aware that much might be said to prove that the process is also available for elaboration. For instance, several members of the English schools have produced plates which are highly elaborate, and, in their way, very beautiful, especially Samuel Palmer (of whose exquisite art I would always speak with deep respect), Frederick Tayler, and Hook. But it seems to me that in this they have not insisted upon the especial and peculiar power of the art, and might have expressed their thoughts equally well in some other way. Then, again, there is that wonderful man, Jules Jacquemart, who has carried a refined kind of imitation so far in etching as to refute triumphantly the popular notion that etching cannot give light and dark properly, and is not suitable for delicate drawing; but still, perhaps Jules Jacquemart may have quitted, in some degree, the ground which peculiarly belongs to etching. It may be said that we are somewhat arbitrary and narrow in desiring to define etching as short-hand, since it is capable of just as much elaboration as any other kind of engraving; but the question always is, with reference to an artistic product, *Could it be done in any other way?* If it could, it is not genuine in its own kind. A pure and genuine etching cannot be imitated by any other process whatever, and the ideas and feelings expressed in it could not be so clearly expressed otherwise.

The atechnic reader is respectfully informed that what is said here of etching does not refer to dry point, which is quite a distinct art, though often made auxiliary to etching in the progress of a plate. A very ludicrous instance of the blunders made by atechnic reviewers occurred a little time ago in a Scotch paper, where an illustration to a recent work on the art was criticized as an etching, the fact being that there was not an etched line in it from beginning to end. In dry point the needle encounters great resistance from the metal which it has to cut. In etching it encounters no resistance, for here it has to cut nothing but a coat of varnish of the utmost possible tenuity, the copper being afterwards bitten by acid. Consequently etching is a much freer art than dry point, and nobody who knows the difference between them will expect the same qualities from both.

It might have interested us to trace the probable effects of the revival of etching upon the practice of oil painting, but for the present this subject must be reserved. It may, however, be remarked that painting generally is becoming more synthetic, and rather more simple and direct in expression, than it was a few years ago. Nevertheless, artists will always be constitutionally divided into two classes, the men who resume their knowledge in rapid and direct work (however slowly and painfully they may acquire that knowledge), and the men who hesitate and linger in execution, and find that the longer they linger over a work the better it becomes. This difference being, as I said, constitutional, will divide artists into two camps so long as the world endures. Let us hope that the progress of a truly philosophical art-culture may enable each to see the merits of the other. The best etchers will always belong to one of these classes; the other may produce, as it does to-day, painters of admirable refinement, and engravers of astonishing industry and skill.

—Beets "as large as hams" grow in Colorado.

—Bistori is soon to play in Amsterdam.

—Bistori thinks of a professional tour in Brazil.

—London, Canada, boasts two "living skeletons."

—A colored man has been appointed Postmaster at Andersonville.

—Mr. William Page is painting, among others, a portrait of Governor Ward of New Jersey.

—Mr. Ruskin will soon leave for Verona to copy some frescoes for the Arundel Society.

—Robert Scott Lander, R. S. A., one of the best known Scottish painters, died last month.

—Prince Borghese is to sell his gallery at Rome to Russia, so it is rumored, for seven million dollars.

—J. L. M. Dashrell and H. P. Judson, of '70, are the editors of the *Gulielmensian* this year.

—On an average, one thousand seals produce ten tons of oil.

—Cross-cupping in the English army is to be abolished.

—The Syracuse (N. Y.) Police Court fines all spectators as vagrants.

—The Buffalo *Express* speaks of "Fiskville, formerly New York City."

—San Francisco is examining a gun that fires five hundred shots in a minute.

—All cities in the West with any self-respect now have a spirit photographer.

—Seymour, Indiana, proposes to turn its Vigilance Committee into a Y. M. C. A.

—Earthquakes and smallpox cost the San Francisco authorities $200,000 last year.

—California grows excellent nutmegs in the Sierra Nevada.

—The Legislature of Illinois proposes a dental college in Chicago.

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—TIME TABLE.—Commencing MONDAY, May 10, 1869.—Trains will leave Depot corner Broad street and Washington avenue, as follows:—

Way Mail Train at 8:30 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting with Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Crisfield and intermediate stations.

Express Train at 12 M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 4:00 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's, and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11:30 P. M. (daily), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Perryman's, and Magnolia.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 12:00 M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all Stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11:00 A. M., 2:30, 5:00, and 7:00 P. M. The 5:00 P. M. Train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate Stations.

Leave Wilmington 6:30 and 8:10 A. M., 1:30, 4:15, and 7:00 P. M. The 8:10 A. M. Train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. The 7 P. M. Train from Wilmington runs daily; all other Accommodation Trains Sundays excepted.

From Baltimore to Philadelphia.—Leave Baltimore 7:25 A. M., Way Mail; 9:35 A. M., Express; 2:35 P. M., Express; 7:25 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 7:25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North-East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.

PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations on Chester Creek and Philadelphia and Baltimore Central Railroad.

Leave Philadelphia for Port Deposit (Sundays excepted) at 7:00 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.

The 7 A. M. train will stop at all stations between Philadelphia and Lamokin.

A Freight Train, with Passenger Car attached, will leave Philadelphia daily (except Sundays) at 1:00 P. M., running to Oxford.

Leave Port Deposit for Philadelphia (Sundays excepted) at 5:40 A. M., 9:25 A. M., and 4:20 P. M.

Trains leaving Wilmington at 6:30 A. M. and 4:15 P. M. will connect at Lamokin Junction with the 7:00 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. trains for Baltimore Central Railroad.

Through tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest may be procured at Ticket Office, No. 828 Chesnut street, under Continental Hotel, where also State Rooms and Berths in Sleeping Cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.

H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—On and after MONDAY, April 12, 1869, Trains will leave as follows:—

Leave Philadelphia from New Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, 7:25 A. M., 9:30 A. M., 2:30 P. M., 4:15 P. M., 4:35 P. M., 7:15 and 11:30 P. M.

Leave West Chester from Depot, on East Market street, at 6:25 A. M., 7:25 A. M., 7:40 A. M., 10:10 A. M., 1:55 P. M., 4:50 P. M., and 6:45 P.M.

Leave Philadelphia for B. C. Junction and intermediate points at 12:30 P. M. and 5:45 P. M. Leave B. C. Junction for Philadelphia at 5:30 A. M. and 1:45 P. M.

Trains leaving West Chester at 7:40 A. M. will stop at B. C. Junction, Lenni, Glen Riddle, and Media; leaving Philadelphia at 4:35 P. M. will stop at B. C. Junction and Media only. Passengers to or from stations between West Chester and B. C. Junction going East will take train leaving West Chester at 7:25 A. M., and car will be attached to Express Train at B. C. Junction, and going West passengers for stations above Media will take train leaving Philadelphia at 4:35 P. M., and car will be attached to Local train at Media.

The Depot in Philadelphia is reached directly by the Chesnut and Walnut street cars. Those of the Market street line run within one square. The cars of both lines connect with each train upon its arrival.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia for West Chester at 8:00 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.

Leave Philadelphia for B. C. Junction at 7:15 P. M.

Leave West Chester for Philadelphia at 7:45 A. M. and 4:45 P. M.

Leave B. C. Junction for Philadelphia at 6:00 A. M.

WILLIAM C. WHEELER, 4 10§ General Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—SUMMER TIME TABLE.—THROUGH AND DIRECT ROUTE BETWEEN PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, HARRISBURG, WILLIAMSPORT, AND THE GREAT OIL REGION OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Elegant Sleeping Cars on all Night Trains.

On and after MONDAY, April 26, 1869, the trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows:—

	WESTWARD.	
MAIL TRAIN	leaves Philadelphia	10:45 P. M.
"	" Williamsport	8:15 A. M.
"	arrives at Erie	9:30 P. M.
ERIE EXPRESS	leaves Philadelphia	11:50 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	8:50 P. M.
"	arrives at Erie	10:00 A. M.
ELMIRA MAIL	leaves Philadelphia	8:00 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	6:30 P. M.
"	arrives at Lockhaven	7:45 P. M.
	EASTWARD.	
MAIL TRAIN	leaves Erie	11:15 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	12:20 A. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia	9:25 A. M.
ERIE EXPRESS	leaves Erie	6:25 P. M.
"	" Williamsport	7:50 A. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia	4:10 P. M.

Mail and Express connect with Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad.

Baggage checked through.

ALFRED L. TYLER, 11 General Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

SUMMER TIME, TAKING EFFECT APRIL 26, 1869.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market Street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping-car Tickets can be had on applicatson at the Ticket Office, N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Mail Train	8:00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodat'n, 10:30 A. M., 1:10 and	9:30 P. M.
Fast Line	11:50 A. M.
Erie Express	11:50 A. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2:30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4:00 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5:30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8:00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Pittsburg Express	10:45 P. M.

Philadelphia Express, 12 Night.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Sunday, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 12 o'clock.

Philadelphia Express leaves daily. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5 P. M., at No. 116 Market street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Cincinnati Express	3:10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	6:50 A. M.
Paoli Accommodat'n, 8:20 A. M., 3:40 and	7:20 P. M.
Erie Mail	9:35 A. M.
Fast Line	9:35 A. M.
Parkesburg Train	9:10 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12:30 P. M.
Erie Express	4:20 P. M.
Day Express	4:20 P. M.
Southern Express	6:40 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9:40 P. M.

For further information apply to

JOHN F. VANLEER, Jr., Ticket Agent, No. 901 CHESNUT Street.

FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent, No. 116 MARKET Street.

SAMUEL H. WALLACE, Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

EDWARD H. WILLIAMS, 4 29 General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

1869.—FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY AND PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANIES' LINES FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK, AND WAY PLACES.

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 6:30 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Accom. $2·25
At 8 A. M., via Cam. and Jersey City Ex. Mail 3:00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express... 3:00
At 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.
At 6:30 and 8 A. M. and 2:00 P. M. for Freehold.

At 2 P. M. for Long Branch and points on R. and D. B. R. R.

At 8 and 10 A. M., 2, 3:30, and 4:30 P. M. for Trenton.

At 6:30, 8, and 10 A. M., 1, 2, 3:30, 4:30, 6, and 11:30 P. M. for Bordentown, Florence, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.

At 6:30 and 10 A. M., 1, 3:30, 4:30, 6, and 11:30 P. M. for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, Palmyra, and Fish House, and 2 P. M. for Riverton.

The 1 and 11:30 P. M. Lines leave from Market Street Ferry (upper side).

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 11 A. M., via Kensington and Jersey City, New York Express Line. Fare, $3.

At 7:30 and 11 A. M., 2:30, 3:30 and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol. And at 10:15 A. M. and 6 P. M. for Bristol.

At 7:30 and 11 A. M., 2:30, and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 7:30 and 10:15 A. M., and 2:30, 5, and 6 P. M. for Schenck's and Eddington.

At 7:30 and 10:15 A. M., 2:30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M. for Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 8 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT, Via Connecting Railway.

At 9:30 A. M., 1:20, 4, 6:15, and 12 P. M. New York Express Lines, via Jersey City. Fare, $3·25.

At 11:30 P. M., Emigrant Line. Fare, $2.

At 9:30 A. M., 1:20, 4, 6:45, and 12 P. M., for Trenton.

At 9:30 A. M., 4, 6:45, and 12 P. M., for Bristol.

At 12 P. M. (Night), for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

The 9:30 A. M., 6:45 and 12 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES,

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7:30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Ogwego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Schooley's Mountain, etc.

At 7:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3:30 P. M. Line connects direct with the train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 11 A. M. and 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate Stations.

CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY AND PEMBERTON AND HIGHTSTOWN RAILROADS.

FROM MARKET STREET FERRY (UPPER SIDE).

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1:30, 3:30, and 5:30 P. M., for Merchantville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainesport, Mount Holly, Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.

At 7 A. M., 1:30 and 3:30 P. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.

11 10 WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—For BETHLEHEM, DOYLESTOWN, MAUCH CHUNK, EASTON, WILLIAMSPORT, WILKESBARRE, MAHANOY CITY, MOUNT CARMEL, PITTSTON, TUNKHANNOCK, AND SCRANTON.

WINTER ARRANGEMENTS.

Passenger Trains leave the Depot, corner of BERKS and AMERICAN Streets, daily (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

At 7:45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Williamsport, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Pittston, and Tunkhannock.

9:45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Scranton.

At 1:45 P. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Scranton.

At 5:00 P. M. for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk.

For Doylestown at 8:45 A. M., 2:45 and 4:15 P. M.

For Fort Washington at 10:45 A. M. and 11:30 P. M.

For Lansdale at 6:20 P. M.

Fifth and Sixth Streets, Second and Third Streets, and Union City Passenger Railways run to the new Depot.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA.

From Bethlehem at 9:10 A. M., 2:10, 5:25, and 8:30 P. M.

From Doylestown at 8:35 A. M., 4:55 and 7 P. M.

From Lansdale at 7:30 A. M.

From Fort Washington at 10:45 A. M. and 3:10 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9:30 A. M.

Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2 P. M.

Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7 A. M.

Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4 P. M.

Tickets sold and Baggage checked through at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office, No. 105 S. FIFTH Street.

ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

WEST JERSEY RAILROADS.—SPRING ARRANGEMENT.

From foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry).

Commencing THURSDAY, April 1, 1869.

TRAINS LEAVE AS FOLLOWS:—

For Cape May and stations below Millville, 3:15 P. M.

For Millville, Vineland, and intermediate stations, 8:00 A. M., 3:15 P. M.

For Bridgeton, Salem, and way stations, 8:00 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.

For Woodbury at 8:00 A. M., 3:15, 3:30, and 6:00 P. M.

Freight train leaves Camden daily at 12 o'clock, noon.

Freight received at second covered wharf below Walnut street, daily.

Freight delivered No. 228 South Delaware avenu WILLIAM J. SEWELL, Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.—GREAT TRUNK LINE FROM PHILADELPHIA TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANNA, CUMBERLAND, AND WYOMING VALLEYS,

AND

NORTH, NORTHWEST, AND THE CANADAS.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS, April 12, 1869.

Leaving the Company's Depot at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION.

At 7:30 A. M. for Reading and all intermediate Stations and Allentown. Returning, leaves Reading at 6:30 P. M.; arrives in Philadelphia at 9:15 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS.

At 8:15 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.

The 7:30 A. M. train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the 8:15 A. M. train connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; at PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.

Leaves Philadelphia at 3:30 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottstown at 6:25 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 8:40 A. M. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4:30 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6:40 P. M.

READING ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Reading at 7:30 A. M., stopping at all way stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 10:15 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5:15 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 8:05 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M., and Pottsville at 8:45 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 3:05 P. M., and Pottsville at 2:45 P. M., arriving at Philadelphia at 6:45 P. M.

Harrisburg Accommodation leaves Reading at 7:15 A. M. and Harrisburg at 4:10 P. M.. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6:30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9:15 P. M.

Market train, with a passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12:45 noon, for Pottsville and all way stations; leaves Pottsville at 7:30 A. M. for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8 A. M., and Philadelphia at 8:15 P. M. Leaves Philadelphia for Reading at 8 A. M.; returning from Reading at 4:20 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7:30 A. M., 12:45, and 4:30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia. Returning from Downingtown at 6:10 A. M., 1:00 and 5:45 P. M.

PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.

Passengers for Skippack take 7:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Skippack at 8:15 A. M. and 1:00 P. M. Stage lines for the various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville and Skippack.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.

Leaves New York at 9 A. M. and 5 and 8 P. M., passing Reading at 1:05 A. M., and 1:50 and 10:10 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Reading Express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg at 3:50 and 5:50 A. M., and 10:50 P. M., passing Reading at 5:44 and 7:31 A. M., and 12:50 P. M., and arriving at New York at 11 A. M. and 12:20 and 5 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.

A Mail Train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M. and 2:05 P. M. Mail Train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 6:45 and 11:30 A. M., and 6:40 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 8:35 A. M., and 2:45 and 4:35 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

Trains leave Auburn at 7:55 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 12:15 noon for Pinegrove and Tremont. Returning from Harrisburg at 3:30 P. M., and from Tremont at 7:40 A. M. and 5:35 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to Reading, and intermediate stations, good for one day only, are sold by Morning Accommodation Market Train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

Excursion Tickets to Philadelphia, good for one day only, are sold at Reading and intermediate stations by Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. Nichols, General Superintendent, Reading.

COMMUTATION TICKETS.

At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS.

Good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $52·50 each for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS.

For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN

Residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS

From Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fares, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

FREIGHT.

Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's new freight depot, Broad and Willow streets.

MAILS

Close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2:15 P. M.

FREIGHT TRAINS

Leave Philadelphia daily at 4:35 A. M., 12:45 noon, 3 and 6 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and all points beyond.

BAGGAGE.

Dungan's Express will collect baggage for all trains leaving Philadelphia Depot. Orders can be left at No. 225 S. Fourth street, or at the Depot Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

BIRDS OF PASSAGE—THE FLIGHT OF THE "SKY-LARKS."—Yesterday afternoon a nest of sky-larks was discovered in the attic of a building on the east side of Third street, near Dock. The heartless persons who made the discovery seemed utterly devoid of feeling, and proceeded to clear out the place without any ceremony. A great flutter among the larks was the result, and their distress was consummated when they witnessed the demolition of their nest, the materials of which were hurled from the upper windows of the building into the street. A crowd of two or three hundred people was drawn together by the uproar created, and stood by in close array, scrutinizing with much sageness the heaps of rubbish which encumbered the sidewalk. When the larks finally found themselves on the bare floors, they ruffled their feathers and prepared for a flight. The full glare of the sun seemed to obscure their vision, and for two or three hours they hovered about the place which had so long been their habitat. Now and then one of them, after fluttering about with miraculous energy, would sail away, followed by a hooting crowd of men and boys; but before her flight had measured a full square she would wheel back to the scene of her former gayeties to join her companions in distress. Then as she perched in front of the mongrel crowd, eyeing her persecutors with an undaunted stare, the hoots and taunts would be renewed, until she plumed herself for another aimless flight. Finally two or three furniture cars were pressed into service, the rubbish of the demolished nest was loaded upon them, and the caravan started for parts unknown, followed closely by a sinister-looking bird of prey, and at a short distance by the two gay and festive but somewhat disconsolate larks.

HAPPILY ADJUSTED.—The difficulty at the West Arch Street Presbyterian Church is ended. An adjourned meeting of the congregation was held last evening, at which all differences were entombed. A letter from Dr. Willits was read withdrawing his resignation. He did so at the unanimous request of the members of the committee appointed to confer with him upon the matter.

A report was made that subscriptions had been received to the amount of $27,000, rendered conditional upon the raising of the whole amount of $35,000, the sum in which the church stands indebted. The balance was raised during the evening, and the debt thus wiped out. Immediately thereafter a subscription was opened to obtain funds to put the church in thorough repair.

Dr. Willits was called from the study, and, with much emotion, eloquently rendered thanks to Almighty God for the success which had attended the efforts to free the church from that embarrassment so long crippling its energies and impairing its usefulness. The congregation then heartily joined in singing the long metre doxology, "Praise God," etc.

The meeting then adjourned to meet one week hence, at 8 o'clock P. M., on the 1st of June. That day will signalize the completion of the second year of Dr. Willits' pastorate in this church.

HEARINGS AT THE CENTRAL STATION.—This afternoon, at 2 o'clock, before Alderman Kerr at the Central Station.

—William Spamer and Francis McKenna had a hearing upon the charge of being implicated in the theft of a lot of stockings from the store of Mr. T. J. Strong, No. 9 S. Second street. (Case reported yesterday.) Both held to bail for a further hearing.

—Mary Aker had a further hearing upon the charge of procuring dry goods under fictitious names from the store of Mr. Arnold, on Eighth street. Held in $1000 bail to answer.

—John Albright and Ferdinand Heilinger had a hearing upon the charge of stealing a lot of chickens from places in Manayunk and Germantown. Both held to answer.

—Mary Roster had a hearing upon the charge of committing an assault and battery upon a daughter of Mrs. Mary Kelley, No. 19 Silver street, and also upon Mrs. Kelley herself. Held in $400 bail to answer.

—Andrew James, colored, had a hearing upon the charge of stabbing Henry Claxton, also colored, in the head and hand, at the corner of Water and Market streets. Held in $2000 bail to answer.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.—James A. Freeman, Esq., sold the following properties at the Stock Exchange to-day, at the prices annexed:—

Share Mercantile Library	$7
Lot 542, Section H, Philadelphia Cemetery	$5
Irredeemable ground rent of $37 50 per annum, payable in silver	$620
No. 156 Girard avenue—A three-story brick store and dwelling, with frame house, Hancock street, 16 by 60 feet	$3550
No. 1532 Philip street—A three-story brick dwelling, 18 by 50 feet	$1700
No. 1534 Philip street—A three-story brick dwelling, 16 by 50 feet. $24 ground rent	$1200
Wissahickon Turnpike road—Toll-houses and Mother property, extending from the Ridge turnpike road to Flourtown, a distance of about ten miles	$21,000

THE TRAVELLING PUBLIC have good cause to be thankful for the able and efficient manner in which the Market Street Passenger Railway Company is managed under the presidency of John S. Morton, Esq. Every possible care is taken to ensure the comfort and convenience of the people, and recently there was a noticeable addition in these respects by placing on the line fourteen new passenger cars of an improved pattern. These new cars weigh much less than the old ones, but they are larger, more airy and comfortable when in motion, and the lowness and width of the steps are especially convenient when persons are getting on or off. Eight more cars of the same pattern, constructed under the personal supervision of Mr. Morton, are soon to be placed on the road, an announcement which will be received with general gratification.

CHESNUT STREET RINK.—W. R. Van Derveer and Thomas E. Ridgeway contested for the gold medal and championship of Philadelphia. The count stood 17 for Ridgeway and 18 for Van Derveer, Mr. Van Derveer winning the medal and the championship of Philadelphia. Master Griffiths won the double race for boys. Mr. Stine won the double race for gents. Master John Echternacht won the silver medal and championship for boys. A large and fashionable audience was present. Tuesday next a grand carnival and masquerade on velocipedes.

AN INHUMAN FATHER.—Frederick Wimfrey, night watchman at the North Pennsylvania Railroad freight depot, has been arrested for cruelty to his child. It seems that yesterday morning he beat the child, a boy eight years old, over the back with two ropes in such a manner that he was rendered insensible and lay in convulsions for two hours. Lieutenant Smith had the brute arrested and taken before Alderman Becker, who held him in $1000 for trial. The excuse offered was that the little fellow would not go to school.

POLICE APPOINTMENTS.—Mayor Fox announces the following additional appointments:—

Third District—Michael Hagerty, Lieutenant, vice Samuel Goldey, deceased.

Fifth District—Dennis Harold, John Mouillie, Nathaniel Laycock, and Samuel Long.

Seventh District—William Thornley and Charles W——n.

Thirteenth District—H. W. Matthes.

A COLORED MAN ATTACKED BY A MOB.—At 8 o'clock last evening Aaron Anderson (colored) was passing Seventh and Bedford streets. Some white fellows attempted to trip him up, which he resented. The whites then attacked him, and during the melee which ensued Anderson was seriously stabbed in the side. The desperadoes escaped, and the wounded man was taken to the Hospital.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—Mary Ann Foy, aged twenty-two years, residing at Frankford, attempted to commit suicide yesterday by drowning herself in the Delaware, at Almond street wharf. Harbor Policemen Fox and Phillips rescued her from the water. It is said that she jumped into the river while under the influence of an opiate, which had been administered by a couple of scoundrels.

A NEW APPOINTMENT.—Captain Ellis P. Phipps, recently bond clerk in the United States Custom House, has been appointed by Appraiser Worthington as one of his deputies. This is a good and well-deserved appointment, as Captain Phipps is thoroughly acquainted with the duties of his position.

ATTEMPTED ROBBERY.—Between 1 and 3 o'clock yesterday morning an attempt was made to rob the house of Adam Barber, No. 712 Passyunk road. The thieves, while operating on a back window, were frightened off by the police.

SUICIDE.—At 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, James Heveran, aged thirty-seven years, residing at No. 55 Christian street, took a dose of arsenic, and died from the effects of it this morning.

REMOVAL.—Collector W. H. Barnes, of the First district, has rented the large and airy second-story front room of building No. 627 Chesnut street, into which he will move on June 1.

PENNSYLVANIA CANAL COMPANY.—The following are the receipts for the week ending May 22, 1869 ..... $19,063 90
Previous in 1869 ..... 89,372 07

Total in 1869 ..... $108,435 97
To same period in 1868 ..... 51,263 62

Increase in 1869 ..... $57,171 85

CROQUET CROQUET! CROQUET!
THE BEST AND CHEAPEST IN THE CITY.
Croquet from $5·00 upwards, made of the hardest and best wood, Boxwood, Lignumvitæ, Apple, etc.
JOHN LINERD,
3 17 wsm3 No. 921 SPRING GARDEN Street.

THIRD EDITION

WASHINGTON.

The President's Annapolis Visit—Secretary Boutwell and the New York Banks—He will not Change His Policy at Present.

The Pacific Railroad—Election of Directors—Resignation of Vice-President Durant.

German Lutheran Synod.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The President's Annapolis Visit.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, May 26.—The President, Secretary Borie, Admiral Porter, and party, had such a good time at Annapolis that they did not return last night, as expected, but will be here this evening. Consequently little or nothing is going on either at the White House or Navy Department.

Sunday-School Union.

The President has given the Sunday Schools of the city the use of the grounds around the Executive mansion, on the 5th proximo, for a grand reunion celebration and picnic. Should he be in the city, he will participate in the exercises, and review the little ones.

Treasury Matters

are in rather an unsettled state to-day. Messrs. Chittenden and Opdyke, it is understood, will call on Mr. Boutwell to-day, and have a interview on the gold-selling policy.

Personal.

Assistant Secretary Richardsen returned here last night.

New York Bankers and Secretary Boutwell.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, May 26.—Ex-Mayor Opdyke and other New York bankers had an interview with Secretary Boutwell to-day, and urged him to change his policy relative to the sale of gold and the purchase of bonds. They argued that the present course of the Secretary has already deranged the business interests of the country, and was calculated to do still further mischief. After hearing all their arguments the Secretary informed them that he had no intention of making any change in his policy at present.

The British Minister, Thornton,

having represented to Secretary Fish that the steamer Quaker City, libelled at New York yesterday, is the property of a British subject, and that she bound for Jamaica on a peaceful mission, the Secretary of State has written a note to the Secretary of the Treasury, asking that she be released and allowed to proceed on her voyage.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Election of a Board of Directors for the Union Pacific Railroad.

BOSTON, May 26.—An election for a Board of Directors for the Union Pacific Railroad Company was held in Boston on Tuesday, under the recent act of Congress, when the following gentlemen were chosen unanimously:—

Messrs. Oliver Ames, of Massachusetts; Benjamin E. Bates, of Massachusetts; Sidney Dillon, of New York; John Duff, of Massachusetts; C. H. McCormick, of New York; William T. Glidden, of Massachusetts; C. H. Bushnell, of Connecticut; F. G. Dexter, of Massachusetts; R. P. Hazzard, of Rhode Island; E. Atkins, C. A. Lambard, O. S. Chapman, E. H. Baker, John R. Duff, and F. Nickerson, of Massachusetts.

In consequence, it was stated, of the *ex parte* injunction of Judge Barnard and numerous processes which he issued at the suit of Fisk, it was advisable to select a large proportion of the Directors from Massachusetts, in order to be freed from such suits.

The following letter of resignation was received and read from T. C. Durant, Vice-President:—

NEW YORK, May 24, 1869.—To the President and Board of Directors of the Union Pacific Railroad Company—Gentlemen:—The last rail has been laid. The successful completion of this great work in so short a time is unsurpassed in history, and will probably never be equalled. To have been instrumental in its accomplishment is an honor which should gratify any ambition to which I may have aspired. Since the organization of the company I have, at much personal sacrifice, devoted my time and energies to the prosecution of its interests.

My private affairs demand my attention, and the present seems a fit occasion for tendering my resignation as Vice-President of the company, to take effect whenever you are ready to elect my successor, and at the same time to decline being elected a director of the company at the ensuing election.

The success of the enterprise will in a great measure depend upon the future economical management of the operating department, which I have no doubt will receive proper attention at your hands. Believing this to be your policy, I still retain my interest as the largest stockholder in the company, and with my best wishes for its prosperity, I remain

Yours, respectfully, THOS. C. DURANT.

NEW YORK, May 1, 1869.—Dear Sir:—It has never been my intention to remain in direction of the Union Pacific Railroad after its completion, and as it is now substantially done, and the stockholders are about to elect a new board, I herewith tender my resignation. The decision of the stockholders to remove the office of the company to Boston renders it necessary that the Treasurer should reside there. I therefore resign that position, to take effect from this date. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN J. CISCO.

Oliver Ames, Esq., President of the Union Pacific Railroad Company.

NEW YORK, May 5, 1869.—Oliver Ames, President of the Union Pacific Railroad Company—Esteemed Friend:—The office of the company having very properly been removed to Boston, I have been reflecting upon the propriety of my continuing to act as a director, and have concluded that it would not be practicable or convenient for me to leave my business to attend the meetings of the board in that city. The road being now complete, or nearly so, it appears to me proper that practical railroad men, such as are willing to attend to the duties of the position, should now be called in to make this great work a success, and thus give full value to the stock. I therefore beg to tender my resignation as a director. With kind regard to each member of the board, I am, very respectfully, your friend,

WILLIAM H. MACY.

Pedestrianism—Election of Pacific Railroad Officers.

BOSTON, May 26.—Mr. McEttrick last night accomplished the feat of walking in the Boston skating rink one hundred miles within twenty-four hours, winning a purse of $250. Time, including rests, 23 hours 42 minutes and 45 seconds.

The organization of the Pacific Railroad Company was completed to-day, the Board of Directors having elected Oliver Ames President, John Duff Vice-President, John M. S. Williams, of Massachusetts, Treasurer, and E. H. Rollins, of New Hampshire, Secretary and Assistant Treasurer.

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, May 26.—Cotton dull; sales of 100 bales at 28¾@28¾c. Flour dull and declined 5c@10c.; sales of 5500 barrels; State, $5·30@6·50; Western, $5·35@7·65; Southern, $6·45@8·12. Wheat dull and lower; sales of 19,000 bushels; No. 1, $1·43@1·45; red Southern, $1·50; amber, $1·54; Canada white, $1·45, in bond. Corn easier; sales of 34,000 bushels mixed Western at 81@89c. Oats dull and lower at 74c. sales of 15,000 bushels. Pork dull; new mess at $31·25. Lard heavy at 18c.@18¾c. Whisky nominal at $1·12.

FROM THE STATE.

To-day's Session of the Evangelical Lutheran Synod—Ministers for Ordination—The Support of Muhlenberg College.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

READING, May 26.—A short ministerial session was held, and the following candidates were received for ordination:—S. A. Reapss, F. H. Hunsinger, F. H. Bartholomew, H. L. Siegenfuss, H. L. Fegeley, P. Ghenschmidt, L. H. Geschwind, W. A. Schaeffer, J. P. Lichenten, R. M. Jacoby, H. C. Schmidt, William Busse, and William Notz.

They will be ordained to-night. They were introduced to the Synod and welcomed by the president. The receipts for missions, education, etc., within the bounds of the Synod during the past year were about twelve thousand dollars, the expenditures somewhat over. The money invested in the Illinois University has yielded no income the past few years.

The Committee on Systematic Benevolence reported. The report was laid over until this afternoon. The matter of Muhlenberg College was taken up. Rev. J. B. Roth moved that the roll be called and each member of the Synod state what amount he believes his congregation will give to the college.

The discussion upon this motion was quite lively, Dr. Seiss, Rev. J. B. Rath, W. Rath, Professors Muhlenberg and Konos, and others participated. The original proposition to support the professors in the college was adopted, with the additional resolution that an estimate should be made as to what each pastoral district should contribute.

The Synod closed at 12 o'clock, with the usual religious services.

FROM NEW YORK.

The Gold and Stock Markets.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NEW YORK, May 26.—There was no novel feature in the gold market to-day. The price at opening was 140⅝, advanced to 140⅞, and then gradually fell off to 140. This decline is, as stated yesterday, owing in large part to the condition of the exchange market.

Anticipated shipments of gold, which had much to do with the recent advance to the verge of 145, were not made, nor is it likely that any shipments will be made for some time to come, not, at all events [illegible] exchange rates as low as at present.

The [illegible] rate of the market, while this state of things continues, should be downward.

The stock market is lower, with a downward tendency. Nearly all stocks are one-half per cent. lower than opening prices of this morning.

FROM EUROPE.

The Epsom Summer Racing Season.

By Atlantic Cable.

GRAND STAND, EPSOM, May 26.—Friday is the second day of the Epsom summer meeting. The great feature of the day is the renewal of the Derby stakes of fifty sovereigns each, the second horse to receive 300 sovereigns, and the third 150, out of the stakes of two hundred and fifty-four subscribers. There is a tremendous throng of people on the ground to see the sport, and all the roads leading to the metropolis and other cities are crowded and jammed with vehicles and people. Their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales and Prince Teck and many other notables are present. The weather is fine, but unusually warm. Copious showers fell during the night, but the track is not heavy. The result of the race will be promptly forwarded.

CHURCH PHILANTHROPY.

Institutions Aided by the Old School Presbyterians.

The following is a list of the entire number of institutions aided by the Board of Education of the Old School Presbyterian Church during the year ending April 1, 1869:—

Name and Location.	Presbyteries.	Synod.
Manassas Parochial School, Washington, D. C.	Potomac.	Balt.
Friendsville Parochial School, Friendsville, Ill.	Saline.	Ill.
Salem Parochial School, Greenville, E. Tenn.	Holston.	Nash.
Mt. Bethel Parochial, Greenville, E. Tenn.	Holston.	Nash.
Trinity Parochial School, Philadelphia, Pa.	Phila. Central.	Phila.
Witherspoon Institute, Butler, Pa.	Allegheny.	Allegy.
Falls Church Academy, Falls Church, Va.	Potomac.	Balt.
Onarga Institute, Onarga, Ill.	Bloomington.	Ill.
Lenox Collegiate Institute, Hopkinton, Iowa.	Dubuque.	Iowa.
Highland Academy, Highland, Kansas.	Highland.	Kan.
Geneva Academy, Geneva, Kansas.	Topeka.	Kan.
Susquehanna Collegiate Institute, Towanda, Pa.	Susquehanna.	N. J.
Rochester Female Institute, Rochester, Minn.	S. Minnesota.	St. Pa.
Logansport Academy, Logansport, Ind.	Logansport.	N. Ind.
Vermillian In., Hayesville, Ohio.	Richl'd & Woo'r.	O.
Albany Collegiate In., Albany, Oregon.	Oregon.	Pacific.
Tusculum Col., Greenv., E. Tenn.	Holston.	Nashv.
Washington Female Col., Greenville, Tenn.	Holston.	Nashv.
Carroll College, Waukesha, Wis.	Milwaukee.	Wis.
Ger. Parochial, W. Manchest., Pa.	Allegheny City.	Alleg'y.
Ger. Parochial, Brownstown, Ind.	New Albany.	Indiana.
Ger. Par'l, 1st Ger. Ch., N. O., La.	New Orleans.	Nash.
Ger. Parochial, Williamsb'g, L. I.	Nassau.	N. Y.
Ger. Par'l, E. Williamsb'g, L. I.	Nassau.	N. Y.
Ger. Parochial, Madison st., N. Y.	New York.	N. Y.
St. Anne's (Fr.), St. Anne's, Ill.	Chicago.	Chicago.
French Mission, Rhbinsonv., Wis.	Winnebago.	Wis.
Santa Fe, Santa Fe, New Mex.	Santa Fe.	Nash.
Ger. Theological, Dubuque, Iowa.	Dubuque.	Iowa.

A BLACK LIST.

How Hotel Proprietors Remember Absconding Boarders.

The hotel and boarding-house keepers have an association and publish a confidential circular once a month, describing persons who have defrauded them. One of these circulars fell into my hands not long ago, and is certainly a curious document. It reads something like this:—

"A—— B——, Englishman, about thirty years old, slightly bald, black moustache and goatee, scar on left cheek, generally wears black suit, has diamond pin, and carries gold-headed cane; dead-beat generally.

"C. D——, Virginian, sandy beard and curly hair; lisps a little and has lost second finger of left hand; carries a six-shooter and says he has a rich uncle in Richmond; never pays anything." Of course the circular puts boarding-house keepers on their guard, and as the swindling individuals are minutely described, they can be detected and told that a house is full when they apply for board. The circular generally describes twenty or thirty persons every month, and as it has been published two or three years, there is a pretty good test of boarding-house beats. Some of these gentry may be surprised at the refusals to accommodate them, as they are supposed to be in blissful ignorance of the way people are put on their guard against them. To prevent possible suits for libel the person reporting a defaulter is requested to state his case in writing and become responsible for his statement.—*N. Y. Correspondence Rochester Chronicle.*

GOVERNMENT PROPERTY.

The Way it is Disposed of.

The Marine Hospital of Charleston, S. C., was ordered to be sold at public auction, and was disposed of to the Protestant Episcopal Society, for the education of colored people, for $9500, the condition being that $1500 should be paid down and the balance in thirty, sixty, and ninety days. The ecclesiastical society got possession of the property and have held it ever since, though they have not paid a cent beyond the original $1500 cash. The Secretary of the Treasury caused a notification to be sent to the society that unless the balance should be paid over before the first of June next the property would be repossessed by Government. The influence of General O. O. Howard was thereupon invoked by the society to induce the Secretary to allow the property to remain in the hands of the present possessors without further pay, on the ground that it is being used for the most laudable purpose. General Howard accordingly waited upon the Secretary and made the desired representations. It is not known what will be the Secretary's decision, but as the property is really worth over twenty thousand dollars, and as the society obtained it at less than half its value, it is hardly probable Howard's eloquence will prevail.—*Washington Correspondence N. Y. Herald.*

FOURTH EDITION

DOMESTIC AFFAIRS.

Currency Plates to be Destroyed—Internal Revenue Changes—National Depositories—Securities Withdrawn.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Internal Revenue Appointments.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, May 26.—General W. Krzyzanowski, recently appointed Supervisor of Internal Revenue for the States of Florida, Alabama, and Georgia, received his commission to-day, and leaves this evening for Montgomery, Alabama. The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has recommended the appointment of several collectors and assessors, which will be confirmed by the President on his return from Annapolis.

The President,

Mrs. Grant, and Secretary Borie return here from the Naval Academy, at Annapolis, this afternoon at 5 o'clock.

Old Currency Plates.

The committee appointed yesterday by the Secretary of the Treasury to destroy the plates heretofore used in printing the national currency will enter upon the discharge of their duties to-morrow or next day. The plates have all been carefully packed, and will be sent to the Navy Yard, where they will be examined by the committee and consigned to the blast furnace.

A National Bank Withdraws Its Securities.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, May 26.—The National Currency Bank of New York City has withdrawn its securities as a financial agent of the United States and depository of public money. The National Bank of Hartford, Connecticut, has been designated and has qualified as a United States depository.

FROM ST. LOUIS.

Decoration Ceremonies.

ST. LOUIS, May 26.—The Ladies' Union Aid Society has declined the invitation of the G. A. R. to participate with them in decorating the soldiers' graves, on the ground that they deem it inconsistent, as Christian women, to take part in any ceremonies on the Sabbath.

An English Notable.

General Wyndem, Commander-in-Chief of her Majesty's forces in British North America, P. S. Stevenson, General Freight Agent of the Grand Trunk Road, and others, are purchasing lands in Kansas. An immense emigration from Canada is going into Kansas. A violent storm yesterday blew down four houses and killed one woman.

FROM THE SOUTH.

A Sheriff Captures Two Men Under Difficulties.

ALEXANDRIA, May 26.—Yesterday the Sheriff of Prince George's county, Md., with a force, attempted to arrest two men named Davis, charged with cutting the seine of Pierson Chapman, near Fort Washington. The captain of a schooner, named Shackelford, endeavored to shelter the Davises, and refused to permit the Sheriff to come on board his vessel. The Sheriff persisted, when Shackelford drew and fired a revolver. The Sheriff fired a double-barrelled gun, putting five balls into the captain and also slightly wounding a colored sailor. Both the wounded men were carried to Fort Washington for surgical treatment. The Davises were pursued, captured, and lodged in the Alexandria jail.

FROM BALTIMORE.

Annual Convention of the P. E. Church.

BALTIMORE, May 26.—The eighty-sixth annual convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church, diocese of Maryland, convened at Grace Church, in this city, at noon to-day, Bishop Whittingham presiding. As yet only routine business has been transacted.

City Aid to Railroad Corporations.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, May 26.—The million-dollar appropriation to Western Maryland Railroad will pass the first branch of the City Councils to-night by six or seven majority, and probably the second branch also.

FROM NEW YORK.

Closing Quotations of the Flour and Produce Market.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NEW YORK, May 26.—Flour market dull, 5@10c. lower; sales of 5600 barrels at $5·50@5·60; for superfine State, $5·95@6·10; for extra State, $6·15@6·25; for choice do., $6·30@6·50; for fancy do., $5·35@5·60; for superfine Western, $5·75@6·; for common to medium extra Western, $6·95@6·95; for choice do., $6·70@7·65; for good to choice white wheat extra, $6·10@6·80; common to good shipping brands, extra round hoop Ohio, $6·35@7·25; for trade brands, $7·60@8·50; common to fair extra St. Louis, $8·@12; good to choice do. closing quiet; heavy Southern flour dull and drooping; sales of 250 barrels at $6·45@6·90; common to fair extra, $6·95@12; good to choice do. California flour, quiet; sales of 350 sacks at $6·40@9·50. Rye Flour dull; sales of 150 barrels at $4·75@6·80. Corn Meal quiet. Wheat market dull heavy, and 1c@2c. lower; sales of 36,000 bushels at $1·42@1·44 for No. 2 spring, afloat; $1·50 for Southern red Illinois; $1·55 for amber Canada; $1·58 for choice amber Michigan; and $1·45 for white Canada in bond. Rye dull.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro. No. 40 S. Third street.

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$1162 Sch N 6s, '75	61¾	100 sh Read	50·31
30 sh Penna.	57⅞	100 do	30·31
10 do. rec.	57½	300 do	18. 50¾
13 do.	58	100 do	30wn. 50¾
11 do.	58	100 do	50¾
100 sh Leh St.	35⅜	100 do	50
25 do.	35⅜	600 do	50
100 do.	35⅝	300 do	18. 49·44
100 do.	35⅝	300 sh O C & A R	30
200 sh Sch N Pf.	19	lots	43

SECOND BOARD.

$2000 Sch N 6s, '82	67	4 sh Oil C. & A R.	41½
$18000 do.	67⅜	100 do	43¾
$2300 do.	67⅜	1 do	42
$3000 do.	68	100 sh Leh N St.	36½
$1600 City 6s, New.	102½	100 do	36⅝
$2000 Susq Bds	57	100 do	36⅝
$1000 C & Am 6s '83	99⅛	130 sh Penna. rec.	57⅝
$2000 Pa R 2m 6s	97	53 do	57⅝
$1500 Leh gold	99⅜	70 do	57⅝
$2500 do.	99⅜	100 sh Reading	30·49·81
6 sh Lit Sch R	44⅜	100 do	50

FINANCIAL TROUBLES.

A Bank President Reported a Defaulter—The Losses.

The New York *Herald* of this morning says:—

No small consternation was occasioned among the depositors of the Atlantic National Bank of Brooklyn, to whom it was whispered for the first time on Monday that the late President of the institution, Mr. William C. Rushmore, who was killed by the recent accident on the Long Island Railroad, was discovered to have been deficient in his accounts with the bank to the amount of nearly $250,000. A slight rush on the bank was naturally the result of the report among the uneasy depositors, who had heretofore reposed the utmost confidence therein. The uneasiness thus caused has now ceased, however, in consequence of the action of the directors, who met yesterday morning, and, after fully considering the affairs of the bank, drew up an agreement between them, pledging themselves to carry it through the crisis and to continue the business. It appears that a few days after the funeral of Mr. Rushmore, who was regarded heretofore as one of the most strictly honorable and upright men in the community, and at whose obsequies the most celebrated divines of the city were proud to express their opinion of his worth, it was discovered by Mr. George S. Puffer, the acting president of the bank, that discrepancies existed in the accounts, and that there was a deficiency in the securities of from $100,000 to $250,000.

Up to the time of this startling discovery it was believed by the directors that the bank was in a highly prosperous condition; that the capital, amounting to half a million of dollars, was entirely secure, and that there was a surplus of $78 000 on hand, besides $35,000 of earned money for the payment of the semi-annual dividend. Since then the authorities have been sifting the matter in secret, jealously guarding its privacy, until it finally leaked out as above stated.

It is said that the deficit proceeds from advances made to a contractor on securities, whose account is largely overdrawn; and also from the purchase of real estate by the late Mr. Rushmore in his own name. The deeds for the purchase of this property were, however, put away in the vaults of the bank, and were marked, "To secure the bank."

The New York Money Market.

From the Herald.

"The markets in Wall street to-day were unusually dull, a spring languor seeming to creep over matters and things in that generally busy locality. 'Orders' are 'few and far between' with the brokers, but sufficient to make quotations quite active and give stocks the semblance of great buoyancy. There was continued and somewhat excited discussion of the reticence of Secretary Boutwell in not declaring his policy in the question of buying bonds or three per cents to effect the sale of an extra million of gold. Those who are short of gold and Goverarments seem to be harmonious in endeavoring to frighten holders into selling by enlarging upon the probabilities of Mr. Boutwell's buying the certificates instead of bonds. The fact is, no one knows what his intentions are. The weaker feeling in gold is the secret of the weakness in Governments, and the 'bears' in the latter are naturally very earnest in spreading any reports which redound to their speculative benefit. The range of Governments to-day was a repetition in many points of the fluctuations of yesterday. The London quotation, 79, created a steady, if not a better, feeling at the noon board, but the softening of the gold market, the dulness of exchange, which prevents the foreign houses from increasing their purchases, and the three per cent rumors operated for lower prices, and the market closed at 5 o'clock this evening with the following quotations:—United States 6s, 1881, registered, 120¾@121; do., coupon, 121⅛@121½; do., Five-twenties, registered, 116½@116¾; do. do., coupon, 1862, 122⅛@122½; do. do., coupon, 1864, 116⅛@116¾; do. do., coupon, 1865, 118⅛@118½; do. do., coupon, 1865, new, 119¼@119¾; do. do., coupon, 1867, 119¼@119¾; do. do., coupon, 1868, 119¼@119½; Ten-forties, registered, 108½@108¾; do. do., coupon, 109@109¼; currency bonds, 106¼@106¾.

"The money market was without any particularly novel feature until late in the day, when more activity ensued and loans were more general at the full legal rate as a consequence of the flurry produced by the announcement of the defalcation of the late President of the Brooklyn Atlantic National Bank. It was also reported that the bank had been compelled to suspend, but on examination the deficit was found to be limited to $250,000, for a portion of which the deceased president left certain deeds of real estate. Commercial paper was less active at rates ranging from seven to nine per cent.

"Foreign exchange shows further concessions on the part of drawers, and the market is rather unsettled. A few days since large amounts might be purchased at figures lower than the market quotations. Now, a demand for a large sum would probably be regarded with suspicion and induce the drawer to put up his rates. The weakness which is chatacteristic of the immediate present of the market is due to the pressure to sell bond bills on the part of foreign bankers who bought Governments freely on the recent advance in London. The following was the range of rates:—Sterling sixty days, commercial, 108¼@108¾; good to prime bankers', 109@109½; short sight, 109¾@110½; Paris, sixty days, 5·25@5·16¼; short sight, 5·16¼@5·13¾; Antwerp, 5·25@5·16¼; Switzerland, 5·25@5·16¼; Hamburg, 35⅛@35⅞; Amsterdam, 48¼@40½; Frankfort, 39⅝@40⅜; Bremen, 77¼@78½; Prussian thalers, 70⅜@71⅛.

"Gold was comparatively quiet, with the general tone of the market weak, under the reaction from the excitement which carried the price up to the verge of 145, the declining tendency being assisted to-day by the reports that Mr. Boutwell would buy three per cents, instead of an additional million of Government bonds. The highest price was 141¾ and the lowest 140⅝. From this latter figure there was a reaction to 140¾, due in a measure to apprehension for the final results of the defalcation of the Atlantic Bank of Brooklyn."

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FIFTH EDITION

THE LATEST NEWS.

Proceedings of the Old and New School Presbyterian Assemblies in New York.

FROM NEW YORK.

Proceedings of the Old School Presbyterian Assembly.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NEW YORK, May 26.—The business session opened with prayer by the Moderator, the usual devotional exercises having been held at the Church of the Covenant in connection with the other Assembly. Before taking up the order of the day, which was reported by the committee to correspond with the officers of the Grand Army of the Republic, a communication was read from the proper officers of Long Island to the effect that the decoration of soldiers' graves would take place, according to previous announcement, on the 30th inst., but that no decorating ceremony would take place. It concluded with an invitation to the Assembly to attend at Cypress Hills Cemetery.

It was reported also from Long Island Presbytery that it had rejected the proposed union on the basis proposed. It was hoped by the presbytery, however, that a union would be consummated on the common standard without referring the subject again to presbyteries. The first order of the day was taken up at ten o'clock. The report of the Committee on Disabled Ministers' Fund was presented to the house by Dr. W. R. Marshall, chairman. Total amount devoted to this object during the year, including interest on permanent fund and contributions taken, was $39,840, an increase of $6850 on last year. Of this amount, $3609 remain in the treasury. The report concluded with the following:—

Resolved, That in the constant and increasing prosperity of this cause the General Assembly recognizes, both with the approbation of the Master and an emphatic intimation of the churches, the duty to prosecute the scheme vigorously and sustain it liberally.

Resolved, That, believing its object but imperfectly attained, the General Assembly earnestly reiterates the injunctions which in former years it laid upon churches and presbyteries.

The report was discused at large by Dr. Hale, Rev. Mr. Plumley, and Rev. Theodore Strong. The importance of the subject, in view of the words "Inasmuch as ye do it to one of these little ones, ye do it to me," was recognized.

Rev. Mr. Campbell, of Nashville, spoke of the deficiency in the salary of ministers. He said that in his vicinity there was an actual want of the necessaries of life.

Rev. Mr. Fox added to what had been said his hearty approval and sympathy, and recommended that a fund, in addition to the present amount of $24,000, be set apart for the object of helping needy ministers.

Discussion was interrupted by Dr. Blackwood, who wished the order deferred for the hearing of delegates from corresponding bodies. It was so decided, and the report will be resumed at another time.

New School Assembly—Sixth Day.

The New School General Assembly met this morning as usual. The first hour was occupied in holding a joint prayer meeting of the two assemblies, which was presided over by Rev. Dr. Fowler, Moderator of the New School Assembly. The Moderator announced that Rev. Dr. Torbitt, of Utica, one of the delegates to this body, was missing, he not having been seen since yesterday morning, when he left the house No. 151 Lexington avenue. His absence has caused his friends great alarm.

A communication was received from Kings County Memorial Committee of the Grand Army of the Republic, inviting the delegates to unite in the ceremony of decorating the soldiers' graves on Monday, May 31, at 3 P. M., at Cypress Hills Cemetery.

Rev. Dr. Kendall, secretary of the Permanent Committee on Home Missions; Rev. Dr. Hatfield, secretary of the Permanent